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The Woman's Journal

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PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO MRS. CATT

Expresses Pleasure in North Dakota Victory—Senators and Representatives Join in Suffrage Celebration —Will Give Views on State Action

Congratulations from President Wilson to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt mark the finishing touch of the latest suffrage victory.

"May I not express to you and your organization, as well as to the women of North Dakota," wrote the President, "my congratulations upon the passage by the Legislature of that State of a bill granting to the women of the State the right to vote for Presidential electors and for municipal officers? As you know, I have a very real interest in the extension of the suffrage to the women, and I feel that every step in this direction should be applauded."

National Association To Celebrate Dakota Win

The U. S. Senators and Representatives from North Dakota will join with the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Feb. 4, in celebrating the recent passage of a presidential suffrage bill in North Dakota. A reception will be held at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, and the wives of the members of both Houses in Congress will be in the receiving line with the officers of the National Association.

The Senators and Representatives have been asked to give their views regarding the National Association's campaign to have a bill for presidential suffrage introduced in every State in the Union this year.

CANADA REACTS ON NO. DAKOTA

Mrs. Harper Thinks International Boundary Line Mere Shadow—Suffrage Sentiment Spreads From Four Liberal Provinces

Canadian soldiers in the trenches in Europe voted two to one in favor of giving their mothers, wives and sisters at home the right to vote, said Mrs. Ida H. Harper recently, in discussing the effect of the war on woman suffrage in an informal talk at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1626 Rhode Island avenue. Canadian women are credited with playing a part in the war quite as important in some respects as that of the men.

Mrs. Harper spoke of the shadowy border line which exists between western Canada and the western United States, saying that equal suffrage in this country had made the progress of women in Canada easier, and that the accomplishment of equal suffrage in four western Canadian provinces is now reacting on the people of the Dakotas and Minnesota.

"The women of Canada were not compelled to struggle for suffrage," said Mrs. Harper. "It came to them after an effort of only a few years. Moreover, the women of Canada were not disgraced by the existence of an anti-suffrage party among women."

The popularity of Mrs. Harper's series of informal talks was attested by the overflow crowd at the headquarters. Every nook of the large hall was filled with listeners, although the discussions of suffrage were begun only last week. They will be continued on Wednesday mornings through February.

NO NIGHT WORK FOR MEXICAN WOMEN

Constitutional Convention Approves Article Giving Women Good Hours and Equal Pay

Queretaro, Mexico—The constitutional convention desires to settle the length of the working day for railroad men and all others. It has approved an article providing an eight-hour day, and seven hours for night work.

Children under 16 and women must not be worked between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M., and children under 16 and over 12 cannot be employed for more than six hours a day or be subject to contracts.

The article also provides that men and women shall have equal pay when working under equal conditions and that salaries shall be fixed by a special commission in each municipality subject to the central board of conciliation.

APPROPRIATION FOR CHILDREN'S BUREAU

At a per capita cost of less than one-third of a cent for each of 35,000,000 children in the United States, an increased appropriation of $100,000 has been approved by Congress for Julia Lathrop's Children's Bureau.

The suggestion from the House for an increase of $187,529 was opposed in the Senate, and the House was obliged to compromise on the smaller amount.

With this extra money, Miss Lathrop proposes a continuance of the infant mortality inquiry, development of rural studies in maternal and child welfare, and of child labor studies, continuance of the studies of defective, dependent and delinquent children, proper establishment of the bureau's library service, equipment of an adequate statistical service, preparation of exhibit material to meet an insistent demand and organization of an efficient clerical force to meet growing needs.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Head of Children's Bureau—"Instead of Being Incompatible with Child Welfare, Woman Suffrage Leads Toward It"

BRAVES COLD IN LONG DRIVE

Called to Seattle on Business, Woman Guides Dog-Team Down Five Hundred Miles From North Camps in 30 Below Zero Weather

"Mushing" behind a team of five dogs for 500 miles is no easy task, but it was done by Mrs. Pearl Howard in eighty-five hours.

Mrs. Howard has mining interests in the Tanana Valley, and was needed in Seattle to settle up some business. She traveled over the wastes of snow and ice between Tanana and Chitina alone, an undertaking seldom attempted even by the hardy miners of the North. Mrs. Howard was compelled to spend the night wherever she happened to be on the trail, sometimes in cabins, but often camping in the wilderness. She had to cook food for her team of five dogs and for herself, and establish camp at each stopping place.

The thermometer registered from 30 to 50 degrees below zero most of the time. While crossing the delta from Rapids to Yost's she fought her way through a blinding snow storm.

Mrs. Howard's recent "mush" of 500 miles is not her first experience of this kind. She made the journey from Koyukuk to Tanana and back two years ago behind a dog team, covering 210 miles each way and crossing the Arctic Circle three times.

And some people still think that a woman is too feeble to walk to a ballot box.

A WOMAN'S LABOR DEPARTMENT?

The Casey bill to establish a Woman's Division in the Federal Department of Labor has been favorably reported by Committees both in the Senate and the House.

It aims to provide more accurate information upon the status and condition of women wage earners. It would make possible also a more careful survey of sickness insurance, night work, the short working day, the minimum wage and other industrial legislation upon which State Legislatures are likely to be asked to act.

"No one can be justly excluded from the franchise except upon grounds of personal unfitness or public danger."—W. E. Gladstone.

Gov. Frazier Signing Suffrage Bill

These present were Mrs. Clendenning, president of the North Dakota Votes for Women League; Mrs. Anderson, president of the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. Weible and Mrs. O'Neil, daughters of the late president of the N. D. V. for W. League Mrs. Clara S. Darrow; Mrs. Frazier, wife of the Governor; Senators Linstrom and Bronson, who introduced and worked for the bills.

Women Attend Formal Signing of North Dakota Suffrage Bill

Gov. Frazier's Politics Make Suffrage Action Non-Partisan —Suffrage Leaders Given Pens as Souvenirs— Women Hopeful for Full Franchise

The bill enfranchising the women of the thirteenth "white" State was the first to be signed by Governor Frazier. It goes into effect July 1.

Ceremony at Signing

An impressive ceremony attended the signing. The bills were first presented to Lieutenant-Governor Kraabel, who, in the presence of the Senate, signed them with a pen presented by the women who worked for their adoption. He then presented the pen to Mrs. Elizabeth Preston Anderson, president of the State W. C. T. U.

"I want to congratulate the women of the State on the successful passage of these bills," said the Lieutenant-Governor. "I hope that they will be approved by all the people of the State."

Mrs. Anderson, in behalf of her organization and the women of the State, thanked the Senate for the passage of the measures. The pen with which the bills were signed will be kept in the archives of the State W. C. T. U. In a short address she mentioned that 24 years ago she was sent to work for the passage of a suffrage bill. It was introduced and passed the house. When it was up for consideration in the Senate, the house had a change of heart, and after much discussion the bill was returned to the house, where it was killed and all mention of it was expunged from the records.

Three Pens Souvenirs

"We are grateful to you for these splendid endorsements," Mrs. Anderson told the Senate. "The suffrage bill, I believe, has broken all records for suffrage bills in any State. Ten days ago the bills were first introduced and within that time they were passed. We hope that the concurrent resolution for full suffrage will be passed by the next Legislature and adopted by the voters of the State."

The bills were then taken to the house, where they were signed by Speaker Wood in the presence of the house. He presented the pen to Mrs. Grace Clendenning of Fargo, president of the Votes for Women League.

She briefly thanked the house for its action.

A large crowd witnessed the signing of the bills in both houses.

The bills were then taken to Governor Frazier in his office, where he signed them in the presence of twenty women and several men.

In Governor's Office

In presenting the pen with which he signed the bills to Mrs. Weible, daughter of the lamented Mrs. Clara Darrow, the late President of the Votes for Women League, Gov. Frazier said:

"I trust that the bills will accomplish all that you ladies wish them to."

Mrs. Weible thanked the Governor and said:

"We hope you will be here two years from now, so that you will be able to sign the full franchise measure."

Governor a Farmer

The Hon. Lynn J. Frazier, the equal suffrage Governor of North Dakota, is a descendant of pioneer farmers of that State. He has himself worked on a farm since he was twelve years old. He is a graduate of the State University of North Dakota, and fitted himself there for a profession which he was forced by the death of his father and elder brother to give up. During his Freshman and Sophomore years his classmates gradually learned to respect and like the silent, stocky young man who was "baching" with another student and working his way through college. In his Junior and Senior years he was a leader and highly popular. As a football player, it is said that he has never been excelled at the institution, and he was captain of the University eleven for two years running, which is an unusual honor.

His industry and perseverance have brought him success in everything that he has undertaken. He had the confidence of the neighboring farmers, and was chosen president of the township board. The office came to him unsought, as did the nomination for Governor of North Dakota. He had driven into town in overalls and "gum" boots to get some supplies. His two daughters were with him in the Ford. He was told by the telephone agent that Fargo was calling him. On going to the booth he was astonished to receive the news that he had been nominated by the Farmers' Non-Partisan Political League for Governor of the State.

"Big Business" Opposed

Every effort was made to defeat him by "big business" and the spoils politicians. For the sake of beating the farmers' candidate they even backed a highly popular man who had been known as a Progressive, and whom the forces of privilege had always before opposed. But Frazier as a campaigner showed the same quiet efficiency that he had displayed all his life, and came out with a clear majority over all the opposing candidates at the primaries.

His success was won on a day of thunder and lightning, a hurricane which upset automobiles on the roads and a downpour that washed out culverts and carried away bridges. Through it all the farmers fought their way to the polls and voted. In November they turned out and voted again, and therefore Mr. Frazier has had the honor and privilege of signing the woman suffrage bill.

He is only 41 years of age. Friends of democracy the country over will watch with interest and sympathy the further record which will be made by him and by North Dakota's Legislature of farmers.

MAINE SOLONS HEAR APPEAL

President of State Association Makes Eloquent Address to Representatives —Tells of California's Successful Experience With Enfranchisement

Representative Hall, Augusta, Maine, was the scene of a hearing on equal suffrage on Feb. 1. Mrs. Deborah Knox Livington conducted the speaking for the suffragists.

Mrs. Katherine R. Balentine, chief spokesman for the Maine campaigners, remarked:

"When I went to California to live, I was a suffragist, and worked for it, simply because I am an American and believe in government by the consent of the governed. I was satisfied to rest my claims on that ground alone, for it is sufficient. When women were enfranchised in 1911, I did not expect any immediate results, good or bad; but I have lived there most of the time for the last six years, and seen California make a wonderful record in progressive legislation which has not merely been passed but enforced. A large proportion of this legislation was initiated by women; and women and the State have both been benefited by the change.

"What is true of California is equally true of the other suffrage States, according to the testimony of those who have lived in them.

"We have all been urged to stick to facts, because you are not a sentimental body of men and you want to be sure about some very practical aspects of the question. You want to know whether women actually use the vote in the suffrage States; whether the inhabitants of those States are really pleased with the change; and how much more it is going to cost.

As to the first point, it is difficult to give figures for women voters apart from men voters, because (except in Illinois) the votes are not separately tabulated; but the vote in a State before and after tells the tale. In the following States there are more men than women:

Kansas—Election of 1912, 365,444 men voted; election of 1914, 630,206 men and women voted.

Oregon—Election of 1912, 137,040 men voted; election of 1914, 210,566 men and women voted.

California—Election of 1910, 385,713 men voted; election of 1914, 926,889 men and women voted.

Washington—Election of 1908, 176,141 men voted; election of 1914, 345,279 men and women voted.

"On the second point, whether the people in the suffrage States are satisfied. The only people in the suffrage States whom our opponents were able to find who were not satisfied with the results of equal suffrage are men and women who have been thoroughly discredited in their own States, or who are thoroughly reactionary along all lines.

"Let me say of California, a vast number of people in California who were formerly opposed to suffrage now favor it. The suffrage amendment in 1911 carried only by a small majority. An initiative

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Suffrage Bills Now Before Legislatures of Many States

From Maine to Texas Assemblies Are Giving Favorable Hearings—Many Leaders Promise Support—More Victories Expected Soon

NORTH CAROLINA BILL HAS PASSED LOWER HOUSE

With one victory already in red letters on the 1917 suffrage calendar, workers all over the country are concentrating their efforts on the enlargement of the "white" territory of the United States. From Maine to Texas, suffragists are expectant, hopeful and triumphant.

In Maine, a notoriously black State as far as suffrage has been concerned, the press has heralded with encouraging headlines the introduction of an amendment granting full suffrage to women, and the prophecies of its submission are many.

"We don't need to picket the State House," Mrs. Whitehouse, of Portland, laughed, "because Governor Milliken is with us, as he shows in his message. We have carefully checked up both the Senate and the House and I can see no reason why the measure should not pass.

"Besides the great number of Republicans who will stand with us, we have many loyal Democrats who will support the measure, and I believe the people have at last begun to regard woman suffrage as expedient."

Hearing Feb. 1

The measure was introduced Jan. 25 by Senator Swift of Augusta; and if it passes the Legislature, it will go to the voters in September. A similar resolve had a large majority in the last Legislature, in both houses; but in one branch the majority was not quite as large as the constitution requires. The hearing took place Feb. 1.

Favorable Report in North Carolina

By a vote of seven to four, the presidential and municipal suffrage bill in North Carolina was reported favorably on Jan. 25. Every former request of the women for the submission of a constitutional amendment has been rejected.

Advised by Chief Justice Clark that the State constitution does not prohibit women's voting in city and presidential elections, they applied for this right. Women drove through mud many miles to appear before the committee. No opposition was offered.

The Republicans voted solidly for the measure, and Representative Pritchard caused all the women to stand and cheer when he welcomed them to the voting ranks. It is now believed that, small as the Republican majority is, it can carry the bill.

According to Mrs. Felix McWhirter, President of the Indiana Legislative Council of Women, "We are sanguine of the success of the measure for suffrage as introduced in the house by Representative Alldredge. The members of the Legislature have, many of them, been committed to suffrage in the past, and others are hearing from their constituency on the subject. At no time in the past has there been such widespread interest in suffrage in Indiana as during the present winter. Women in the various walks of life have pressed their interests and are presenting their cause to the various organizations in their communities and thereby seeking to reach the womanhood of the State for their co-operation and support."

New Hampshire and Nebraska Hopeful

According to the Manchester Union, every argument which the New Hamp-

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WANT TO HELP IN PHILADEPHIA

Suffrage Party Believes Municipal House-Keeping Can Be Aided by Direct Assistance of Women—Ask Franchise in New City Charter

A group of prominent women in this city, under the leadership of Mrs. George A. Dunning, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Party, and Mrs. George A. Piersol, former chairman, have petitioned the committee on the revision of the charter of Philadelphia, to include in its recommendations municipal suffrage for women.

The committee bases its hopes on that fact that in many cities in Europe and Australia women are permitted to vote on civic questions. In East Cleveland they were granted the municipal vote last June, and in three cities in Florida the same privileges are accorded the sex. The appeal is as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Philadelphia, having studied with much interest the report of your subcommittee on plans, realizing that it covers very comprehensively the problems of the revision of our city charter, as your committee sees them, hereby petition your committee to add to the recommendation in the proposed revision of the Philadelphia charter the following clause:

"Municipal suffrage for women being no new thing, having been granted in many foreign cities, and in a considerable number of municipalities in our own country, we, therefore, confidently count upon your aid in this important matter, which will make more complete the very excellent work of your committee."

Those who signed the appeal included, also, Wilmer Atkinson, president, Philadelphia Men's League for Woman Suffrage; Mrs. Imogen B. Oakley, Mrs. Alice G. McCollin, vice-chairman of the Women's League for Good Government; Miss Lida Stokes Adams, vice-chairman of the Woman Suffrage party; Mrs. Frank Miles Day, chairman of the Women's League for Good Government; Mrs. Emily Q. A. Ellis, Dr. Kate W. Baldwin, Dr. Eveleen A. Doueedoure, president of the Equal Suffrage League of Catholic Women; Miss Sara D. Chambers, president of the Woman Suffrage Society of Philadelphia; Mrs. Edward Biddle, president of the Civic Club.

Prussian Diet May Give More Liberal Suffrage Rights

Berlin, Germany.—The Prussian Diet received a motion for the admission of women to municipal service on Jan. 20. All factions are reported to have declared through their leaders that the motion would be favorably considered in committee. Herr von Kassel, of the Progressive party, in seconding the motion, explained that already many women had been employed by German municipalities, but that there were legal obstacles in the way of admitting them to service in certain branches where only persons entitled to vote may be employed.

He saw a large field for women's activities in various social domains, in the care of orphans and the poor, with regard to housing questions and the administration of the markets. Women, he added, had done splendid work during the war in caring for wounded and sick soldiers and needy families, and often showed remarkable organizing talent.

Women have supplanted the men to a very noticeable degree in the labors of maintaining transportation and communication. They sell and take tickets in many of the stations. They load and unload baggage. They are employed in considerable numbers as drivers of delivery wagons and drays and of the post-office wagons. The German women deer dresses in a very short, heavy skirt, a boxpleat jacket, and short boots. The stuff of her workaday costume is generally dark blue or grayish color moving into black. She wears a simple cap, mostly a cap of military cut with a visor protecting her eyes.

As motormen and conductors, women have proved an unqualified success. The passenger now gets his information and his transfer with a smile, which he formerly got it with a snarl. The aged and those overburdened with children are helped on and off the cars nowadays. The women conductors are an improvement over the male.

FRENCH POST-WAR PROBLEM PUT UP TO WOMEN

Working Women Listen to Discussion of Social Evil—Are Told Reform Must Come Through Their Efforts

By RUTH HARL, Special Correspondent in France for Woman's Journal

France after the war. To those in America who watch the war headlines from day to day with the news, "a thousand yards of trenches taken," "a small salient lost," the problems of the times coming after the war must seem in the far distant future. But to France the problem is a vital one with which she is already trying to come to grips. And as always in the problems of nations, woman is to take her part, and perhaps it will be a more serious part than we dream of. But I will suggest only one phase of woman's work now and after the war, and that is the social evil. For that question, although always a sore in the side, grows and festers where one finds large armies of men.

The other day a doctor friend of mine asked me if I would care to attend a meeting for women that evening at which he was to speak. We had become acquainted through the fact that I am a suffragist and have voted a number of times. He, himself, is a believer in feminism and is keenly interested in the future for women of France. After his invitation to me to attend the meeting he went on to explain that the subject was not "convenable," that it was upon the social evil, but that being an American I might be interested. I admitted that I was interested and accepted the invitation.

The meeting was in Belleville, a district of Paris that corresponds with the New York "East Side" or the Chicago "Halsted Street district." Meetings were held there once a week under the auspices of a few women interested in the advancement of their sex.

The hall was large, but almost every seat was taken. It was a most interesting gathering, the audience being totally composed of working women. They had all spent a hard day in the factory or the munition works, but they still found the time to attend this meeting. Many of them brought their children with them.

The doctor gave a clear, concise talk, not too long and not too technical, and the women listened with keen interest from the beginning to the end. He described how the social evil has always been a problem with the State, and that with the war and the consequent unnatural conditions under which the men are living it has spread. His statistics demonstrated that before the war one soldier in every four showed traces of having had a venereal disease, but that now it is one in every two. Then he went on and explained to the women how contagious these diseases were and the precautions they must take upon the return of the men from the trenches so that it would not spread throughout the country.

At the end of the talk I expressed to the doctor my surprise that one could talk so freely in France upon the subject. He replied that it was only lately, and now one could talk only to the working classes, that the eyes of the better classes must still remain closed. Then he went on to outline that it was through the women the reform must come; that when they waked up and realized the danger and refused their daughters in marriage unless the man was in good health, then things would change. He said public opinion now is such that a young man in such a condition feels that he has become a man.

But I went away from the meeting feeling that indeed the cause of women, the cause for a higher life for all was advancing with each day. The absorbed interest of those women, the earnestness of the doctor, America, France, we are all marching forward together, hand in hand.

"TEACHERAGE" MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Special House for Instructor Proves Benefit to Her and Her Pupils—Custom Grows in West

The teacherage, or cottage for a teacher, has been tried in Washington and Idaho, and has been a distinct success. Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, State Superintendent of Education for Washington, the State that has gone the farthest with this new institution, says:

"We believe the teacher's cottage the best way to secure better teachers; better teachers the best way to create community centers; community centers the best way to revive rural life, with far-reaching economic effects in making possible rural organization.

"In more than 112 districts of Washington where a teacher's cottage is provided, it has been found that much better trained and more efficient teachers can be secured at the usual salary, and that those teachers will usually remain in the community long enough to discover its needs, help it to realize its possibilities, and in every way become valuable factors in the life of the neighborhood."

MORE COMMENTS ON THE JOURNAL

J. Paul Foster, Secretary, Governing Board, Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

"I have watched the Journal's growth, and it certainly is a good omen to the cause that practical men are adopting what were considered yesterday's ideals."

Perry Walton, Walton Advertising Co.:

"I don't see how a woman who wants to keep posted on what women are doing in the world, whether she believes in equal suffrage or not, can neglect to read your medium. It is a summary of interesting news relating to women from the four corners of the world."

Mrs. George Howard Lewis (Buffalo, N. Y.):

"Let me congratulate you on the enlarged edition of the Woman's Journal."

William E. Hall:

"I desire to add my heartiest congratulations to your new move."

J. J. McPhillips:

"The broadened scope of your work and its far-reaching possibilities for good should be an inspiration."

SUFFRAGE BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

shire antis advanced at their hearing on Jan. 23 against presidential and municipal suffrage received a solar plexus blow when the suffragists took the floor. After the hearing the bill went to the Senate committee on revision of laws for consideration.

If the bill introduced Jan. 22 in the Nebraska House becomes a law, women will be permitted to vote for President of the United States, for municipal officers, and all others except those mentioned in the State constitution. Separate ballots and ballot boxes for women are among the features of the measure. A bill for a constitutional convention was also entered.

Ohio Resolution Introduced

A joint resolution providing for the submission of a full suffrage amendment for woman suffrage in Ohio was introduced in the senate Jan. 23 by Senator Holden.

Supporters of the measures now pending for presidential woman suffrage declare that the resolution was introduced with a view to defeating the Reynolds' bill on presidential franchise.

The women themselves are working for the limited franchise measure. Four speakers talked for an hour on Jan. 25, explaining to the lower House why they ought to favor the Reynolds' bill. There will be another hearing soon.

A favorable report is expected on the constitutional amendment in Illinois.

For Resubmission in Iowa

A joint resolution providing for resubmission of the suffrage amendment was introduced Jan 27 by Senator Parker of Iowa.

No time was fixed for introduction of the resolution in the house but it was expected that Representative Roy A. Murray of Buena Vista County would perform that service within the next few days.

Both Senator Parker and Representative Murray are enthusiastic champions of the cause.

South Dakota at Work Again

Despite their recent defeat, women of South Dakota are jubilant. By a vote of 66 to 27, the lower house of the South Dakota Legislature on Jan. 25 passed the joint resolution for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution in the 1918 general election. The Senate had passed the resolution ten days before.

On Jan. 24 three bills were introduced in the Vermont House of Representatives, one to give the women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors; one to spread the poll tax at half the present rate over all residents, and give all the right to vote in town meeting; a third to give tax-paying women the right to vote in town meeting. These bills all went to the Committee on Suffrage and Elections.

A bill to permit women to vote in all Texas primaries, which in effect would provide complete woman suffrage, as the primaries there correspond to general elections elsewhere, was introduced in the Texas Senate on Jan. 29. Sponsors of the bill expressed confidence that it would receive the necessary majority vote.

CARTOONIST TO TALK FOR MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will have an open-house meeting on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M., when Mr. Hengaugh, the cartoonist, will give a chalk talk on woman suffrage. All suffragists, whether members of the association or not, are invited to be present in the New England Women's club rooms, 585 Boylston street.

"There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it. It is as true of men as a class as it is of an hereditary nobility or a class of property holders."—Buckle, in History of Civilization.

TURKISH WOMEN JOIN TO BREAK EASTERN WAYS

Fifty Branches of New Move Have Thirty Thousand Members—Madame Halide Frees Sex From Church Court

(Special Correspondence, New Orleans Times-Picayune)

Constantinople.—"The League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country" is the name of a new movement which is stirring in the minds and hearts of the women of Turkey today. Thousands of women are breaking away from the shackles of tradition and are beginning to ponder what they can do to better the social structure of the race. Much of this change has arisen since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The president of the League is Madame Nignar Hanum, wife of a judge in the Court of Appeals. Thirty thousand members are said to be enrolled in the fifty branches scattered through Asia and southeastern Europe. The league has a fund of $65,000; it holds meetings, prints and distributes pamphlets and pursues the policy of making unbearable the lives of ministers and other officials who do not want to liberate womankind.

One of the most prominent members is said to be Refie Hanum. She specializes in women's legal rights, and has managed to free Turkish women from the hated authority of the ecclesiastical courts, a step which means much for the emancipation of her sex.

Woman's right meetings, it is said, are being held in all parts of Constantinople. At Adrianople meetings are being held to force the authorities to clean the dirty streets.

The story of another woman, Halide Hanum, shows how women are influencing affairs. The military governor in Syria and commander of the Fourth Army is General Dshemal Pasha. Dshemal spends half his time in Damascus and half in Jerusalem. When governor of Adana he set to work to organize Syria for war. At first Syria was to be the base for attacking Egypt, but later Dshemal had to think of defence. He rushed on railroad works, and built munitions factories and army tailoring factories like a second Lloyd George. He wanted the whole Fourth Army to supply itself with everything except rifles, guns and big shells. After Dshemal had started half a dozen high schools all on a military-technical basis, he invited witnesses from Constantinople to see his work. Among them as an authority on education and labor, came Halide Hanum.

Madame Halide secretly summoned a meeting of Moslem women, and counseled them to take advantage of the war in order to gain the right to work equally with men. Then she visited Jerusalem, where on a hilltop close to Kaiser Wilhelm's Johannite Hospice the profane Dshemal runs a cartridge factory. She told the Armenian women to go on strike for the sake of their oppressed Moslem sisters. No one in Jerusalem had heard of a strike before, but this strike came off. Dshemal threatened to shoot anyone who interfered with the making of cartridges, but Halide promised to stop the strike if he would employ Moslem women, and she undertook to get him 10,000 within a fortnight. Dshemal gave way; and now Christian and Moslem women work side by side. After that Halide went to Beirut, and founded a branch of the "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country."

Many influential Turks are giving powerful support to the League. Grand Vizier Prince Said Halim has backed the organization with $10,000 and promises more; 1917 promises to be a great year for the women of Turkey, says the despatch to the Times-Picayune.

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THE NEW WOMAN'S JOURNAL

(Editorial in Springfield Republican Jan. 25)

With the new year the Woman's Journal, oldest suffrage newspaper in the world, enlarged its columns and took on the modern form. This revolution is the work of George Brewster Gallup, well known among advertising men, who has cast in his lot with the paper which was founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. It has remained a family asset ever since, and now, with expert help, has been brought up to date in dress and contents. It is not surprising that an immediate growth of circulation is the result. In view of this week's mid-winter convention here of the State Woman Suffrage Association, the last issue of the Woman's Journal carried a well-illustrated appreciation of Springfield. This is only one instance of the extent to which live newspaper methods have been introduced. Not only does the Woman's Journal carry the fullest record of progress in the cause to which it is dedicated, but additional features have been introduced which enrich and dignify the publication. Perhaps the time may come when there will be a daily Woman's Journal.

MAINE SUFFRAGISTS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

petition was started to repeal it at the election of November, 1912. There were more than 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet it was found impossible to secure the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

"As to the third point, the expense involved. The State treasurers of every suffrage State have declared that woman suffrage has not appreciably increased election expenses. Denver, last year, recorded the lowest per capita cost of voting (14c) of the larger cities of the United States. In Cheyenne, Wyoming, voting costs 10c per capita, a less sum than in any city of its size. In the same year New York paid 27c per capita and Chicago 32c, but for the five cents which Chicago paid more than New York, Chicago voted men and women—the largest number of voters ever voting in any city in America. The cost per voter in New York is $1.60, in Chicago only 57c.

"Since women had the vote in California, one Legislature passed more constructive legislation than had been passed in the previous decade. At the same time, though these laws necessitated new government activities, government expenses increased at a 5 per cent. lower rate than in the previous five-year period.

"Governor Johnson of California says: 'There is every reason to regard equal suffrage as having justified itself in California. The women have proved themselves a great force for good government. Their understanding of politics is surprisingly keen. On every occasion when they have thus far exercised the franchise, they have proved themselves intelligent voters. In several particular instances, the women have waged battles in this State in behalf of decency and good government that challenge the highest regard for them as voting citizens.'

"You cannot think that Maine women are less fit to vote than western women, or that we are fit to vote in some States and not in others. You cannot consider it fair that I, for example, who have voted in California, should in my native State be placed in the humble category of lunatics and idiots.

"Maine is historically a progressive State. It was the first State east of the Mississippi to adopt the initiative and the referendum. Maine has direct primaries, a 54-hour law, workman's compensation, and all the rest. But unless Maine gives representation to women, her present and future history will be unworthy of her past."

WANTS VOTE FOR CHILDREN'S GOOD

Julia Lathrop Tells How Emancipation of Woman Benefits Children — Believes Suffrage a Step Toward Child Welfare

An address delivered by Miss Julia C. Lathrop before the National Suffrage Convention:

Woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the march of society forward. Instead of being incompatible with child welfare, it leads toward it, and is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home.

Judge Things by Effect on Children

A little more than one-third of all the people in this country, something over 29,500,000 in actual numbers, are children under fifteen—that is, still in a state of tutelage; and it is of unbounded importance that nothing be done by the rest of us which would injure this budding growth. So it is right to judge in large measure any proposed change in our social fabric by its probable effect on that dependent third of the race to whom we are pledged, for whose succession it is the work of this generation to prepare. What we propose is to give women universal suffrage. It is charged that this enlargement of the freedom of women would revolutionize the household; that, from being a suitable nest for the young, a sanctuary and a place of refuge for wearied husbands and fathers, it would become a mere unattended lodging, open to the four winds of heaven, its sweetness and serenity departed.

Once Men Owned Wife and Child

Do we propose a mad revolution, changing violently the current of historical conditions? Let us look at those parts of the world where one may see the conditions of a thousand years preserved as the bee in amber. There is hardly a stage in the development of woman and the family which we cannot see somewhere in the world today. We do not know the manners of the cave-man, and perhaps we are doing him an injustice when we take it for granted that he wooed with a club the woman whose necklace-clad skeleton lies by his in their stone grave by the sea at Mentone. We know that in Africa today we find a type as primitive as that which we imagine the caveman to represent—we can find the girl decked out by her mother in the morning and put up for sale before night, as if she were a string of bananas. It is the primitive fashion that a man shall own his wife, his child, his cattle, his goods, all with the same absolute tenure. The African girl of today is a survival. It is a long step from her legal status to the rights under the law of any girl in America. A revolution has been effected here, if you please; woman has acquired the right to her own person. Have her children suffered?

Women Now Have Souls

It was a great revolution when a religion was established which allowed a woman to have a soul. Millions of people still devoutly follow religions which deny her that respectability—the Mohammadan, for instance, who thanks God once a day that he is not a woman. In how many countries must women still apologize for their existence! A child was seen emerging from the school door in a Maryland town weeping bitterly. She was a tiny creature, obviously below the legal school age. When asked what troubled her she wailed, "Oh, I must go home to get my excuse for being born!" It is a great revolution that the Western woman, unlike the women of the Orient, no longer finds it necessary to offer an excuse for being born.

Does Mother's Education Hurt Child?

It was a great revolution when women were allowed to learn the alphabet. It was a great revolution when the woman-child was sent to school with her brothers and neighbors, so that boys and girls are brought up together in the free, public, non-charitable schools of America, knowing each other and respecting each others' minds by the daily test of the classroom. When we stop to contemplate this revolution, do we not find that it has given the American woman an education for the suffrage such as no other women in the world have ever enjoyed? And only recently this last revolution has been extended to cover the higher education of women. Will we admit that an educated mother is a worse mother than an ignorant one? Newman says:

"It is the ignorance and carelessness of mothers that directly causes a large proportion of the infant mortality which sweeps away every year in England and Wales alone 120,000 under twelve months of age."

Verrill, in his recent study of deaths of babies in an American textile town, has shown that ignorance, rather than mill work, was the common factor among the mothers. Again, as if to let women off in nothing, Newman says. "Yet, after all they (the advantages claimed for the crèche system) are but a palliative method of prevention, and are not to be compared for a moment in value with education and training of the mother. No scheme of assisting maternity can ever have a wholesome effect which lessens the sense of responsibility or minimizes the essential value of personal service."

Do Mother's Property Rights Hurt Child?

It was a revolution when women were given equal property rights over their goods and equal rights over their children. We must blush that there are States in this country where that revolution is still to be accomplished. I have heard an old Illinois lawyer describe the early efforts to secure equal property rights for women in that State, and the constant objection that such laws would destroy the family, that there could be no harmony in the family unless the ownership were all in one person, and that person the man. It was feared then, as now, that women would become tyrannous and unbearable if they were allowed too much independence. Do children suffer because their mothers own property?

Women Tyrants Found in Orient

The old tales of the Orient, the facts in the life of the Orient today, show that the real tyranny of woman is not found in modern Western life, where women have many ways to express themselves. The real tyranny is to be found in that patriarchal system of the Orient where the oldest woman is the head of the great household, her daughters-in-law slaves under her, and where intrigue must take the place of direct action. The expression of individual dignity and conviction, the influence which comes from an independent judgment, are here reduced to their lowest terms. They still exist, for human nature is in itself a thing so sweet, so lovable, so sound, that it can never entirely be destroyed, however unfavorable the circumstances. No one has pointed this out more exquisitely than Maeterlinck in his essay on "Justice," where he described the girl of the harem discoursing to the Grand Vizier with wonderful clarity and sweetness upon the nature of justice, her own state the expression of an immense and crushing injustice of which neither she nor her owner was conscious.

Equal Suffrage Would Promote Peace

The greatest possible industrial and economic change would be universal disarmament, the beginning of an era of peaceful agreement between nations. Even the great war lords wrest their armaments from their subjects on the pretext that they are necessary in order to preserve peace. It has been said from the beginning that women should not vote because they cannot fight. That is the soundest reason in the world why they should vote. For here is a great element which, from the Trojan women down, has always borne the weighted horror of war. Would not they, if they could, vote for universal disarmament? Here indeed would be a revolution, and there is no one in the world so bold as to assert that this is not a revolution devoutly to be hoped.

Votes for Women Next Step

Suffrage for women is not the final word in human freedom, but it is the next step in the onward march, because it is the next step in equalizing the rights and balancing the duties of the two types of individuals who make up the human race. Nature has arranged a great demarcation of daily duties between men and women, inside the embracing circle of their common interests. This has been called "the century of the child." We may well believe that the coming century will see a new sense of justice toward the child, a new standard raised for his welfare. But let us not overlook the fact that the century of the woman has made possible the century of the child. It is our fundamental truism in the Western world that the state of women connotes the state of civilization, and it is a waste of words to endeavor to point out that the influence of woman in the Western world, with its comparative freedom and openness, is more wholesome for the rational progress of the race than is her seclusion in the Orient. Yet in certain States we are told that there is an arbitrary end to this freedom of expression; that a woman may walk unveiled in the road, she may own herself, she may learn the alphabet, she may own her own property, she may work laboriously for wages at all sorts of occupations to support herself, she may work side by side with men in factories; but ruin will result if she is allowed a voice in deciding the legal questions affecting herself, her property, her work.

Scope of Duty Enlarged

The history of the extension of the suffrage to men has been that when a new class was admitted to the suffrage there came with it an enlarged sense of duty, a large expression in laws serviceable to the whole people. I need not remind this audience of the convincing manner in which Helen Summer has illustrated this point by the English history of the '30s, when the reform bill extended the suffrage, and the alertness to human suffering which then developed resulted in new factory and corn laws.

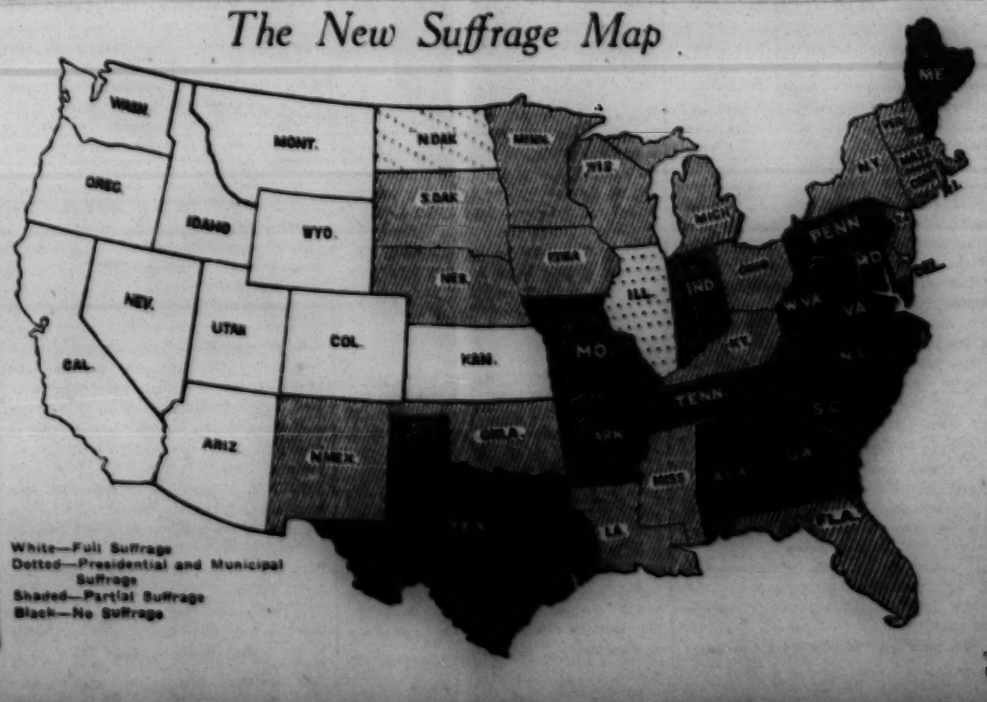
Apprenticeship Took Child from Family

An interesting book has lately appeared, called "English Apprenticeship and Child Labor." Valuable in itself, its reading gives an unexpected by-product of conviction that the English-speaking race has slowly acquired its present democratic confidence in the family as the best nursery of the race. That system of apprenticeship, which is described again and again as the most effective and the cheapest system of technical education every invented, depended upon taking the lad away from his family during the most formative period of youth and placing him absolutely in the tutelage of a master whose relation to him was primarily commercial. We talk sometimes as if we were destroying family authority by labor and education laws. In fact, we are just asserting that the family is supreme. Contrast the apprentice system, which at its best for trade use turned a boy over to a master for seven years to live in his house and be subject to his authority; at its worst, with pauper apprentices forcibly taken out of their families, if through misfortune or innocent poverty they were forced to ask charity. This disregard of family it was which made the history of the hardships of English child-laborers the most moving page in English history.

Family Sacredness Recognized

Today no system of technical or vocational training could for one moment obtain a hearing which depended on taking children out of their homes to be subject to the authority of a trade master for seven years' apprenticeship. Nor do we find it tolerable that children should be legally removed from their parents merely because of poverty. We do not find it tolerable that women should work in shops or factories or other women's homes, if it means leaving their children neglected and wretched. It is true that we do not yet know how to deal with this problem effectively. But the abomination of such

(Continued on page 29)



History of Spanish-American Literature

By Alfred Coester, Ph.D.

Women's clubs that are studying the literature and culture of Latin America will find in this book a mine of information accessible nowhere else. It may be ordered from the author, at 1061 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $2.25, postpaid.

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THE KIND OF PRINTING WE DO

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York desired a story of Fifth Avenue to commemorate its fortieth anniversary; the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at the time the Shipping Bill was before Congress, wished an account of "Ships and Shipping of Old New York"; the Brooklyn Trust Company needed a book, "Rambles About Historic Brooklyn," to emphasize its entrance into a new building; and, to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Newark, the Fidelity Trust Company wanted a book on "Historic Newark"; we prepared and printed all of these books.

For the past ten years we have been preparing historic books on Boston for the State Street Trust Company. John S. Lawrence, wishing a history of the textile industry, authorized us to prepare for him a book of 250 or more pages—"The Story of Textiles," which is now on sale in many of the leading book stores and is on the reference shelves of the public libraries. We printed 1000 for Memorial book on his father, Amory Appleton Lawrence.

The Provident Institution for Savings wished us to prepare for it a book to commemorate its 100th anniversary. We prepared a sketch of Boston as it was in 1816. The Hamond Mills, manufacturer of cotton blankets, at Redmond, N. J., desired an imaginative story to interest mothers in its blankets. The result was "The Story of Bunny Cotton", a quaintly illustrated and interesting fairy story which the Company says has been the best advertising it has put out.

All of the above gives you an idea of our ability to handle any genealogy that you may desire printed, a town history, or to put family memoirs into appropriate shape. In short, we do distinctive printing of all kinds. We can handle the job from the writing of the material to the production of the work.

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News From the States

NATIONAL PLANS EASTER BAZAAR

Dancing and Other Features Will Entertain Visitors—State Associations Contribute Many Articles For Sale

Washington, D. C.—A Mi-careme dance for suffrage will open the Easter Bazaar to be given at the headquarters of the National Association at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, March 15, 16 and 17. In addition to dancing there will be a short entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, according to Miss Heloise Meyer, chairman of the Bazaar Committee.

This bazaar, which is being arranged by local suffrage clubs in co-operation with the National Association for the maintenance of the Rhode Island avenue house, will continue during the two days following Mid-Lent.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National Association, says that articles for sale are beginning to come in from the State Associations, all of which have signified their desire to contribute. Among the unusual things received is a lovely Mexican Serape of peculiar texture, sent by Mrs. J. O. Miller of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, and a Tiffany bracelet set with an opal and diamonds, contributed by Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Connecticut. Mrs. Taylor has also given a unique Oriental bag with ivory ornaments.

In addition to the sale of goods there will be a melting pot, in which will be deposited articles of gold and silver to be sold for suffrage, and a great many gifts for this purpose have already been received.

TRAINING SCHOOL OPENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Mass.—On Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10:30 A. M. to 4:15 P. M., for four successive weeks beginning Jan. 30, Massachusetts women will have the opportunity of receiving training by suffrage leaders in suffrage history, argument, parliamentary law, lobbying, organization and public speaking. The final examinations for certificates will be held Feb. 21.

The classes will be held at the State headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston. Instruction in suffrage history and argument, with a survey of suffrage as part of a world movement, will be given by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. She will also explain the two methods of obtaining suffrage and give the history of the Massachusetts constitutional convention.

The other members of the "faculty" are: Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, organization of new districts and conduct of local political campaigns; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, public speaking—including voice, enunciation, practical speaking points and speech material, and crowd psychology; Miss Mary W. Dewson, process of introducing bills into the Legislature and methods of lobbying; Mrs. Ruth Sibly Haskell, miscellaneous suffrage and the most helpful literature; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, publicity and propaganda; Mrs. Mary T. Wren, press work; Miss Elsie Wulkop, parliamentary practice; Mrs. George H. Parker, money raising.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN MANY CITIES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, who is serving the National American Woman Suffrage Association as chairman of its Social Committee, has enlisted for suffrage work a large number of socially prominent women throughout the country. These women have been organized into local Social Committees and are featuring suffrage at social entertainments.

The Washington Committee will open the suffrage society season with a luncheon to be given at the National suffrage headquarters at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, on Feb. 27. Members of the committee who are enlisted with Mrs. Seton in behalf of the affair are Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. P. O. Copley, Mrs. A. G. McClintock, Mrs. Glenn Smith Tinnin, Miss Heloise Meyer and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Among those expected as luncheon guests are Mrs. Alice Pomerene, wife of Senator Pomerene of Ohio and president of the Congressional Club; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. M. B. Moxhan. Mrs. Moxhan is chairman of the Social Committee of Wilmington, Del., one of the organizations founded by Mrs. Seton.

DANCE FOR SUFFRAGE

Detroit, Mich.—A Lincoln birthday ball will be given at the Pier on Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League. Mr. James K. Watkins is chairman of the floor committee, and Mrs. Myron Vorce is in charge of general arrangements.

WINNING LEAGUE WILL RECEIVE PRIZE BANNER

Membership Contest in Connecticut to End February 8—Several Suffrage Bils in State Legislature

At a county conference to be held Feb. 8, a suffrage banner will be presented by the County Chairman, Miss Katharine Ludington, to the Suffrage League which has gained the largest proportionate increase of membership since October. All the Leagues have entered most heartily into this contest, and house-to-house canvassing in search of new members has been undertaken by several. The two Leagues which at present seem to be best in the running are both young, having been organized only a few months. Both have added over 200 per cent. to their membership.

There is a curious condition in the Connecticut Legislature just now. Although the suffragists have introduced three measures, not one of them has been referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, which consequently finds itself without any work. One of the measures is a resolution for the amendment of the State Constitution for full suffrage for women. This has gone to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The others are a bill for municipal and presidential suffrage and a bill to amend the school suffrage law by extending the right of the women to all elections on license or no-license. Both have been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The hearings will probably be held in about a month.

NINETEEN ANTIS FOUND IN INDIANAPOLIS

Nineteen Indianapolis women, impressed by the favorable sentiment toward the suffrage bill in the Legislature, have presented to the General Assembly a protest against its passage.

They claim to represent 90 per cent. of the women of the State. The assertion is so ridiculous that it is reported the figure 19 has come to be a by-word and joke on all occasions.

WOMEN PREPARE CIVICS BOOKLET

Municipal League Meets Long Felt Need With Its Compendium of City Ordinances—Dowling Praises Book

The Women's Municipal League of Boston has just issued a handbook which will be of interest to everybody. It is a collection of the laws and ordinances governing the citizens of Boston, compiled in handy form so as to be understood by all.

The introduction by Mr. John C. L. Dowling, counsel of the Boston Finance Commission, explains the aim and purpose of the League in getting it before the public.

"It has long been felt among students of municipal government in Boston that a volume or guidebook descriptive of the city government and its obligations and duties to the citizens of Boston was both necessary and proper. Mayors like Quincy and Matthews in the past have contributed much to a description of Boston's government by publications dealing with its municipal history, but their studies were literary treatises rather than compendiums of municipal facts. This little book brings together for the first time a large mass of carefully ordered material bearing upon the present powers and duties of the municipal government of Boston, and presents in a form valuable for study or for reference many of the present laws under which Boston's citizens live. It is a valuable and timely contribution to the literature of municipal research."

It seems just barely possible that if the women of the League are able to compile the city laws understandingly that they might be capable of voting for the men who make the laws.

TWO BAY STATE WORKERS CALLED

Massachusetts has lately lost two excellent suffrage workers, Mrs. Sarah P. Hapgood, founder of the Brighton and Allston League, a woman of the most lovable character, whose sweet disposition shone in her face; and Miss F. L. Lent, a very active member of the Ways and Means Committee, who had devoted herself especially to disposing of the woman suffrage coffee, and by her energy and executive ability had worked up a large sale for it not only in Massachusetts, but in other States. Miss Lent had lately lost her mother. Soon after, she herself had to undergo an operation, from which, it is said, she could have recovered if she had really cared to do so; but without her mother she had lost the wish to live. May peace be with these two good women!

Barrington, N. Y.—An able address on suffrage was made at a meeting of the local grange by Lewis C. Williams of Middlesex, Yates County Pomona lecturer.

Two Young Suffragists

Wallace Bohning, of Miller, South Dakota, Enjoying a "Last Laugh" in The Woman's Journal

A NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

A sage once said, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

We are hearing a great deal these days about Suffrage Training Schools, but here is an example of a new kind.

Wallace and Ruth, as you see, have registered early in this school. Like all good suffragists, they believe in reading the Woman's Journal, and you may be confident that when they grow up, they will not depart from the way in which they are being trained.

Ruth Peacock, of Superior, Wisconsin, is Deeply Interested in Woman's Rights

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES WILL PRACTICE LAW

Two Women Workers in Treasury Admitted to Bar Before Supreme Court of District of Columbia

Washington, D. C.—Two women have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as a result of recent examinations.

The successful contestants are both employed in the United States Treasury. Miss Marietta Deehan won first honors at the Washington School of Law, from which she was graduated last June. She was born in Portland, Me., and has been employed in the office of the supervising architect.

Miss Eileen Sweeney took the second prize at the Washington School of Law. She was born in New York City and came to Washington four years ago to take a position in the customs division of the Treasury.

Chief Justice Covington presided at the ceremony and welcomed the new lawyers, after outlining to them the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession.

Eighty men were admitted at the same meeting.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY RETAINED AND RAISED

Denver, Col.—Instead of dropping Miss Clara R. Mozzor from the Attorney's office she has been retained as an assistant with a raise of $300. Miss Mozzor will be named to take the place of the Third Assistant, who has resigned. Women's organizations of the city and State joined in the fight to keep Miss Mozzor in her position.

MAY HAVE MATRONS IN OHIO TOWN

Lorain, O.—Mayor L. M. Moore is considering appointing women on the police force to supervise dance halls. He has been prompted to this by a request from the local Federation of Women's Societies, who have offered to secure volunteers for the task.

Policewomen have been employed in Cleveland for some time for supervision of dances with great success. Brookline, Mass., is employing one woman on the police force. She has investigated over 200 cases since October.

MASS MEETING BRINGS $1,200 FOR MAINE

At an enthusiastic mass meeting in Portland on Jan. 18, $1200 was raised for suffrage work in Maine.

An announcement was made by the president of the State Association, Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, that Maine is to be organized along political lines for campaign purposes.

Women on Education Board

Mayor Whitehead of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed Mrs. Geo. R. Shepard as a member of the Board of Education. A woman has never before held this position in Niagara Falls.

Editorial Page

NEW LEAGUE IN S. CAROLINA

Darlington, S. C.—Miss Eudora Ramsey addressed a fair sized crowd in the court house here on Jan. 23. Her audience was much interested, and at the conclusion of her talk slips of paper were distributed for the signatures of those who believe in equal suffrage. Officers of the new Darlington League were elected as follows:

Mrs. K. M. James, president; Mrs. J. A. McInese, vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Dennis, secretary, and Miss Aileen Ward, treasurer.

UMATILLA GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Woman Mayor Starts Economy Campaign—Plans to Clean Up City Hall

Umatilla, Ore.—Expenses have been cut $57 a month as a result of the first meeting of the newly elected council of women, presided over by the Mayor, Mrs. Laura J. Starcher.

The council has also ordered the installation of sixteen new street lamps, the cleaning and repairing of the City Hall, and a general cleaning for the whole town. The members decided to co-operate in the building of a section of the new Columbia River highway east from the Dalles river. A press report says:

"The men of the town now have had an opportunity to get a peek at the new government and have about made up their minds that the Mayor and her colleagues have started out in a most determined manner and are likely to get results."

BELIEVES VOTE WOULD PUT END TO IMPOSITIONS

Principal of Manhattan School Declares Consolidation of Schools is Scheme for False Economy by Forces "Higher Up"—Ballot Would Compel Respect From Officials

"If we were 22,000 voters, instead of just so many women teachers, we would not be imposed upon in this manner," remarked a representative of the Manhattan Teachers' Council, Miss Jessie B. Colburn, in a hearing in New York on Jan. 26.

The imposition Miss Colburn referred to was the suggested consolidation of Public School No. 109 for boys and No. 109 for girls. "The women principals of the city will oppose to the end all attempts to amalgamate public schools, many of which are already overcrowded," said Miss Colburn as spokesman for the principals.

A description of conditions in the Washington Irving High School by Miss Edith Tuttle was a strong argument against consolidation.

"The subway jam is bad enough, but our hallways and corridors, especially during the period when the part-time students are together, is just as bad," she said. "Congestion is the serious problem in our school. It is just a 'plant'—a beehive, teeming with excitement and intense struggle, not a school house where school life and school spirit should exist. There are so many girls herded together and so many teachers that the principal has not the opportunity of knowing either well enough to use his personal influence to any advantage. The larger a school is and the more pupils it has under one administrative head, the harder it is to give the pupils the personal attention without which they amount to little less than mere machines."

Miss Colburn charged that the schools were being managed by some one "higher up" and that the principals of two schools were never consulted as to the wisdom of merging. To her, the consolidation of schools 109, boys and girls, is a plan to cut down salary outlay at the expense of the children's welfare. She does not want to see the future mothers of the city treated as mere puppets of an administration which seeks to crowd more children into a building than the structure can hold.

Mrs. C. J. Holman of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Ramsey County Suffrage Association, is the author of the chart recently published in The Woman's Journal, showing the status of different States in regard to some important kinds of legislation.

WHITMAN ASKED TO PLACE WOMEN ON CITY BOARDS

New York Organization Finds Feeble-Minded Asylum Without One Woman Manager—Letter to Governor Reminds Him State Has Many Talented Women to Draw On

New York City.—It would seem logical that the managerial Boards of State institutions caring for women and children should have some women members but in New York such is not the case.

The Women's City Club of the metropolis has recently communicated with Governor Whitman, asking him to consider the appointment of more women to the boards of reformatory and charitable institutions when vacancies occur. The club finds that in the Rome Custodial Asylum, which cares for about 1,500 feeble-minded inmates of all ages and both sexes, there is no woman on the board of managers. The State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, where about half the residents are women, has no woman representative on its board. Only one woman member has been appointed to serve at the State institution for feeble-minded children.

The letter to the governor concludes with this statement:

"New York State boasts an unusually large number of well informed trained women of marked ability, and in behalf of the thousands of women and children in our State institutions we respectfully urge you to give this matter your most careful consideration."

WOMEN RANK HIGH IN EXAMINATION

The examination on "Standard Safeguards in Transmission Machinery," given the inspectors of the Department of Labor of New Jersey, had eighteen entries—sixteen men and two women.

In the final markings, four men stood higher than the women, and two of these men were experts on electrical inspections and exhaust control. The two women were only a point and a fraction apart. The highest man was only five points above the lower woman, and she was 60 points above the lowest man.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE WANTS 8-HOUR DAY

The Middle Atlantic Eight-hour Conference of the National Women's Trade Union League sent, at its adjournment, a telegram to President Wilson urging him to "include in his legislative program a bill for an eight-hour day and no more than a forty-eight-hour week for women, the products of whose labor go into interstate commerce."

The conference indorsed the bill pending in Congress to establish a women's division of the United States Department of Labor under a woman chief.

A CORRECTION

In your issue of Jan. 20 I saw a very interesting chart showing a comparison of nine laws affecting children and women. I have not been able to analyze the chart exhaustively, but on two points, viz., laws relating to child labor and compulsory education, we find a number of errors. Some States which were marked black have very good laws (New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri, for example), and the chart does not distinguish between States having poor laws or no laws at all. It is therefore impossible to know by what standards a law was judged to be poor, and States like Wyoming appear white, when other States, such as Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, have laws better than Wyoming's.—Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary National Child Labor Commission.

News From the States

LOS ANGELES BOASTS MANY WOMEN DRIVERS

Good Roads, Ample Sign Posts Encourage Women to Indulge in Motoring — Many Travel Great Distances

Los Angeles.—Of the 79,000 registered automobile drivers in Los Angeles county, 16,000 are women, according to the estimates of dealers. This is a very high percentage.

The reasons assigned for the popularity of the auto with the women are the good roads, the 14,000 sign posts that have been placed along 12,000 miles of highway by the Automobile Club of Southern California, and a climate that permits use of pleasure cars every day in the year.

Checks mode along the State boulevards leading to San Diego, 125 miles south of Los Angeles, and San Francisco, 500 miles north, show that the women drivers do not confine their trips to short distances, but enjoy their cars in fullest measure.

SPONSOR NAMED FOR PENNSYLVANIA BILL

Representative Whitaker's District Gave Majority for Suffrage in 1915—Leaders Blame Speaker Baldwin for Unfair Action

Philadelphia, Pa.—The woman suffrage amendment in the Pennsylvania legislature this session will be sponsored by Representative Samuel A. Whitaker, of Phoenixville.

In a statement issued Jan. 26, Mr. Whitaker said he "anticipated much pleasure" in introducing the constitutional amendment, and urged the importance of presenting it at the present session.

Attending the conference of suffrage leaders at which the announcement was made were Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president; Mrs. L. L. Smith, of Chester county; Mrs. George A. Dunning, Philadelphia, county chairman, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois. A delegation called on Whitaker at his office in the Franklin Bank Building.

Both Mrs. Orlady and Whitaker blamed Speaker "Dick" Baldwin for his attempt to sidetrack action on suffrage this year on pretense of "economy."

"We do not remember," said Mrs. Orlady, referring to Baldwin's excuse for dodging a resubmission of a suffrage amendment, "that there was any question raised concerning this point when the road bond issue, which was defeated in 1913, was introduced in the legislature again in 1915.

"If it is right for the people to pass again in five years upon the road-bond issue, why is it not proper for the electorate to pass again upon such an issue as the enfranchising of half the population of the State?

"The road bond amendment received 259,042 votes in its favor. The woman suffrage amendment received 385,348 favorable votes. It costs just as much to submit the bond issue amendment, we suppose, as it does to submit the suffrage amendment."

Whitaker's district, Chester County, gave a majority for the suffrage amendment in 1915. He is captain of Battery C, of Phoenixville, recently returned from the Mexican border.

LIQUOR FRANCHISE BILL BEFORE CONNECTICUT HOUSE

Hartford, Conn.—The bill designed to allow women to vote on all questions pertaining to local option and the issuing of liquor licenses was before the House on Jan. 26. The State Suffrage Association is backing the bill.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE PRISON REFORM

Trenton, N. J.—The appointment of an investigating committee to look into conditions in New Jersey prisons was endorsed by the State Woman Suffrage Association at a meeting of its executive board at the home of Mrs. George Schisler on Jan. 29. The present prison system was condemned.

On Jan. 30, Mrs. Augusta Hughston of New York addressed the Wayne County League at a meeting in the Highland Park High School. On Feb. 3, the bill for a women's reformatory, introduced by Senator Alton Roberts, was discussed at a mass meeting in Twentieth Century Club.

Only a mother knows what a man costs—and mothers have no voice in "Council of War."—John J. Mullowney.

OMAHA CLUB ASKS REPRESENTATION

Mayor Gets Hint to Place Woman on Civil Service Board—Promises to Do Best Thing For City

Omaha, Neb.—The Woman's Club wants civil service reform. It also wants a woman on the Civil Service Commission. At a recent meeting Mayor James Dahlman stated that three men would make up the commission, as provided by the bill in the Legislature.

"What's that?" came a chorus of voices. The Mayor looked at the bill, and found that it said members. "Will one of those three members be a woman?" asked Mrs. F. H. Cole of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"If I am the Mayor, I will appoint three members who will deliver the goods along the lines I want them to," was the Mayor's response.

The Woman's Club passed resolutions commending the Mayor for his attitude, and recommending that the proposed civil service bill be pattened after that adopted in New York City.

LITTLE RHODY CELEBRATES NORTH DAKOTA VICTORY

Providence, R. I.—To commemorate the winning of presidential suffrage in North Dakota, Rhode Island suffragists held a gala night at a local theatre on the evening of Jan. 28. Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, one of the ablest ministers in the State, was the speaker. He affirmed that "an argument against woman suffrage is not worth the breath it takes to utter it." Several resolutions were passed.

There are 263,315 women stenographers and typewriters in the United States.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Wisconsin

Madison.—The best convention ever held in the history of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association closed Jan. 19 in Madison by a meeting of the new Executive Board, composed of Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president, Waukesha; Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Maud McCreery, Green Bay, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee, recording secretary; Mrs. Glenn Turner, Madison, corresponding secretary; Miss E. E. Robinson, Kenosha treasurer; Miss M. V. Brown, Madison, and Mrs. A. W. Schorger, Madison, auditors, and the Rev. Olympia Brown, Racine, honorary president.

The following committee chairmen were appointed by that board. Congressional, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Legislative, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison; Finance, Miss Harriet F. Cain, Kenosha, and Miss Etelka Jacobi, Milwaukee; Educational, Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush, Portage; Literature, Mrs. A. R. Mc-Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. M. Youmans, Waukesha; German Press, Mrs. B. C. Cudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. O. Sonderegger, Milwaukee; Organization, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids.

With this strong Executive Board the organization is planning greater activity along all lines in the immediate future. The decision to put a suffrage amendment before the Legislature this winter compels strong organization work in all parts of the State and the active co-operation of every suffragist. A budget of $10,000 was adopted.

Stenographer

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THE LESSON OF NORTH DAKOTA

More lessons than one may be drawn from the triumph of popular government in North Dakota—followed, as it so soon and so appropriately was, by a triumph for equal suffrage.

For years the plain people of North Dakota had been ruthlessly exploited by a partnership between unscrupulous business and corrupt politics. Some account of the intolerable conditions that led to the farmers' uprising was given in our columns last week. Fuller descriptions of it may be found in The World's Work of last October, and in Pearson's of September.

The farmers had been robbed both outside of the law and inside of it. The railroads, the wheat and milling trust, the great agricultural implement concerns and a banking combine worked together, it is said, to gather all the farmers' cash into their own pockets. With wheat bringing enormous prices, the farmers of North Dakota, who feed a large part of the world, could hardly feed their own families. All the profits were soaked up by a greedy combination of middlemen.

[If we remember correctly, the president of the North Dakota anti-suffragists during the amendment campaign was the wife of the leading corporation lawyer of the State—a significant fact.]

The farmers wanted a terminal grain elevator, to be owned or supervised by the State, to protect them against the cheating of the grain speculators, described in The Woman's Journal last week. Twice they voted for it on a popular referendum, by huge majorities. The Legislature refused to carry out their wishes. The cup overflowed when a legislative leader told an indignant delegation of farmers to "Go home and slop the pigs." That started the Farmers' Non Partisan League, which has swept the State.

Two lessons in particular the suffragists may draw from the outcome. First, it was distinctly a non-partisan movement that won the victory. The farmers elected men whom they could trust to give them what they needed, with absolute disregard for the candidates' party labels. The new Legislature is made up of men of all parties.

In the second place, the farmers' victory shows the worth of a vote when independently used. It is the habit of the opponents of equal rights to belittle the ballot. In the teeth of history they assure women that it has done little or nothing for working men, and hence cannot be expected to do anything for working women. Men who are suffering from political and economic oppression can help themselves to a very large degree by the ballot—when they learn how to use it. The farmers' victory in North Dakota is an illustration.

This Legislature of farmers is made up mainly of men inexperienced in politics. They may be expected to make some mistakes; but they made no mistake when they enfranchised North Dakota's women. If any women on earth deserve the ballot, it is the hard-working farmers' wives.

Now let the suffragists all the country over turn to and celebrate the North Dakota victory. A. S. B.

A REMINISCENCE

The signing of the suffrage bill by Gov. Frazier of North Dakota recalls the act of another Governor, a very different type of man.

Before the Territory of Dakota was divided into the States of North and South Dakota the Territorial Legislature passed a bill giving full suffrage to women. Gov. Gilbert Pierce vetoed the bill. In later years he became a suffragist, and expressed regret for his action, but it was too late to undo it. But for the illiberality of that one man both of the Dakotas would have enjoyed the advantages of equal suffrage for a generation, and the women would have been spared their many laborious campaigns.

When the two Dakotas, with Washington and Montana, were preparing to come into the Union as States, Henry B. Blackwell, as representative of the American Woman Suffrage Association, went out and labored with all four constitutional conventions in behalf of equal suffrage. The Montana convention gave tax-paying women a vote upon all questions submitted to the tax payers, but the opposition to full suffrage was too strong.

Now, so far as Washington, Montana and North Dakota are concerned, those old defeats are swallowed up in victory, and so will every suffrage defeat be in course of time. "Truth often loses a battle, but never loses a war."

A. S. B.

DO THEY KNOW?

In the cup of pure delight that the suffragists of the whole country are drinking in the victory of North Dakota, there linger for some of us two drops of sorrow. One is that the triumph came too late to be enjoyed by Mrs. Clara Darrow, the former president of the North Dakota suffragists, whose sweet soul shone through her features, making her face a benediction, and whose life was shortened by the defeat of the municipal suffrage bill in the last Legislature.

The other is the regret that Henry B. Blackwell could not have lived to see this great "drive" for presidential suffrage which is now on throughout the whole nation, and to rejoice in its repeated victories. For more than forty years in The Woman's Journal and from the platform he preached presidential suffrage on all occasions, urging that we should strike at the point of least resistance, and reminding us that the right to vote at the biggest national election was the one that could most easily be gained. Let us hope that he and all the other valiant workers who have passed on know of the victory, as Lucy Stone said she believed that she should know of it "on the other side." A. S. B.

IF IT WERE SEATTLE!

"It is announced by responsible civic organizations that the Sunday liquor law is openly and deliberately violated by ninety-nine per cent. of New York's saloons. The Mayor, pledged by his oath of office to enforce every law without discrimination, admits this, and all but glories in it," says the New York Evening Post of Jan. 27.

If this announcement had been made in a paper published in any city where women vote, the opponents of equal rights would claim that the law went unenforced because the electorate was "feminized."

New York is the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Why do not its members use their all-powerful "indirect influence" to secure law enforcement? Or are they indifferent to all evils except those reported to exist in suffrage States?

A. S. B.

THE ILLINOIS SITUATION

After a reform has reached the stage where it is admitted to be inevitable, and the discussion turns almost wholly on the question as to how it shall come, this marks the beginning of the end. That has been the case with the latest discussions over woman suffrage in Congress. It is interesting to see that it is also the case with the discussions over the same question in Illinois.

As Jane Addams has pointed out, there seems to be little open opposition to full suffrage for women left in Illinois, except on the part of the liquor interest, which is still fighting it with might and main. It is taken for granted by the press that the full ballot is bound to come, and to come soon. The only question is as to the method.

Most of the organized suffragists of Illinois have decided that the best way is by a constitutional convention, which is urgently needed in Illinois. This plan has the approval of Mrs. Catt. But some excellent women, including Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, think it is better to try for the submission of a suffrage amendment under the old constitution, and they have organized a society to work for that special end.

Miss Jeannette Rankin lately contributed to a Chicago paper an article in favor of submitting the full suffrage amendment under the old constitution. This calls out in the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 24 an editorial in favor of the opposite course. Miss Rankin, it says, was probably not familiar with the local situation. It continues:

"We are of the opinion that the very best thing Illinois women can do toward their full enfranchisement is to prove their broad and responsible citizenship by whole-hearted participation in the campaign for a modern constitution.

"Constitutional revision, so long needed, has been postponed solely by the selfish wrangling of factions each narrowly devoted to its own special reform. Women may add to this evil now by bringing up their claim and concentering upon it regardless of the broader problem of constitutional modernization, which includes enfranchisement.

"Partial suffrage was granted in Illinois without any such violent struggle as was necessary in other States. Full enfranchisement is about as certain as anything in political life can be. But if anything can retard it, it will be an exhibition at this time of a narrow impatience and disregard of the paramount importance of a revision of our fundamental law at the earliest possible time. Women in Illinois by calm and rational methods and by much useful and enlightened participation in civic affairs have placed their cause in the most favorable atmosphere. The current is running all its way."

And the editor urges the women not to play into the hands of "the influences selfishly afraid of constitutional revision."

The Chicago Tribune has already forgotten how long and hard a fight it took to secure partial suffrage for women in Illinois, and how many years the women petitioned for that partial suffrage bill before they finally got it.

In Illinois the Legislature can submit only a single amendment to the State Constitution at a time. Therefore, in asking for an amendment under the old constitution the suffragists have to fight not only the opponents of equal suffrage, but all the men in the Legislature who believe in equal suffrage, but are more interested in some other reform, and want to get an amendment submitted on some other question. This is one reason, among others, why we believe that the majority of the Illinois suffragists have chosen the wisest way in going in for a constitutional convention, a proposition for which the friends of all reforms can pool their efforts. But we should not charge Mrs. McCulloch and her colleagues with narrowness or undue impatience. It is simply a difference of judgment.

The Chicago Tribune has not always been satisfied with the women voters, and was at one time quite vitriolic in its comments upon their pacifist tendencies. It is, therefore, pleasant to find this great daily now conceding that "women in Illinois, by calm and rational methods, and by much useful and enlightened participation in civic affairs, have placed their cause in the most favorable atmosphere," and that their "full enfranchisement is about as certain as anything in political life can be."

A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE EXAGGERATION

More than a third of the Massachusetts voters who expressed themselves on woman suffrage in 1915 cast their ballots in its favor. Therefore, when the anti-suffrage organization of this State says in its official organ for January that Massachusetts "gave on the average a two to one majority against the amendment" it goes beyond the facts, and when the antis in their public speeches claim that it was defeated three to one they are guilty of large exaggeration.

A. S. B.

CHILDREN AS AN ASSET

During the past week attention has been called afresh to the fact that the children are the nation's most precious asset. Every year child labor day is more widely celebrated; and every year a larger number of the sermons and addresses emphasize the fact that equal suffrage will be, in the words of Julia C. Lathrop, "a step towards child welfare."

Meanwhile, the Children's Bureau has failed to get from Congress the increase that it asked. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, wrote recently in The Survey: "Congress has always dealt meagrely with this most useful Bureau." The Bureau asked this Congress for an increase of $187,520—a very modest sum compared with the huge amounts appropriated for all sorts of less needful objects. The House Committee on Appropriations cut out the whole increase. Congress, however, voted an increase of $109,000; but the Bureau's work will be hampered for lack of the full amount asked.

When we compare the niggardly appropriation for the children with the size of the fat and juicy "pork barrel," we are impressed anew with the fact that women's disfranchisement is not only an injustice to women but a distinct loss to the State.

A. S. B.

Half Minute Moods

THE MODERN CIRCE

By Alice Duer Miller.

(From the New York Tribune.)

["Let the speaker read the second, fifth and seventh chapters of the Book of Proverbs, the classic stories of Circe and the Sirens, and Milton's 'Samson Agonistes,' and he will realize how futile and deceptive is the pretence that giving the vote to women will prevent sexual crime."—E. P. Wheeler, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."]

Circe was extremely naughty,
But she had a certain charm,
And the gods, so cold and haughty,
Viewed her conduct with alarm.
For she lived remote, not lonely,
On an isle of asphodel,
Where the dews, the moisture only
On the clustered violets fell.

All the guests whom she invited,
All who anchored in the bay,
Always went away delighted—
If, that is, they went away.
And the rumors of her beauty
Reached the gods, as such things should,
And they thought it was their duty
To reform her if they could.

So they had a booth erected,
In the pure Ionic style,
Carved and grooved; and when perfected,
They dispatched it to the isle.
Yes, these wise Olympus-Dwellers
Sent it to that isle remote,
With election-boards and tellers,
And they told that witch to vote.

They had heard that wheresoever
Woman casts an oyster-shell
All her charms dissolve, and never
After can she cast a spell.
Therefore, tempering their mercy
With a sternness wise and just,
They explained to naughty Circe
She might vote—in fact, she must.

But their reasonable action
Did not prosper in this case,
Did not alter her attraction,
Did not make her plain of face.
Of her charms it did not heal her,
Did not drive her spells away;
And it seems that Mr. Wheeler
Finds things much the same today.

MARY PICKFORD'S OPINION

(From Boston Post)

Mary Pickford, the movie actress, says:

"It is easy for a pretty girl to be good if she is rich, but a pretty girl who is poor has a lot of temptations. The pretty girl who is poor is a little bit in the position of the boy in the grocery shop.

"A grocer leaned over the counter and yelled at a boy who stood close to an apple barrel:

"'Are you tryin' to steal them apples, boy?'

"'No—no, sir,' the boy faltered. 'I'm tryin' not to!'"

PREVENTION

(From New York Times)

Cholly Softhed: "Say, Mr. Killtime, I—er—love your daughter and want to marry her. Is there any insanity in your family?"

Mr. Killtime: "No, young man, there's not; an', moreover there ain't er-goin' t' be."

A CONTEST OF VIRTUE

Catherine seemed such a reliable girl that Mrs. Moran had no hesitancy in leaving her in charge of the children while she went for a long drive.

"How did they behave while I was gone?" she asked on her return.

"Beautifully, madam," Catherine replied, "but in the end they fought terribly."

"Why on earth did they fight?"

"To decide which was behaving best."

MISPLACED GENEROSITY

Freddie was sobbing bitterly in the road, and the kind-hearted old gentleman stopped.

"What's the matter, my little man?" he asked.

"I've—I've lost my new ball," sobbed the youngster.

"Never mind," said the old gentleman cheerfully; "here's a quarter to buy a new one." And out came a bright coin which Freddie promptly pocketed. "Where did you lose your ball, sonny?" he inquired as an after-thought.

"It went through your dining-room window!" said Freddie, as he disappeared around the corner.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT

(From New York Times)

Colonel Henry Watterson, who makes a collection of typographical blunders, says one of the oddest transpositions of the types that ever came within his observation was in a New York paper that used to print its shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. One morning a long list of respectable names were set forth under the heading, "Passed through Hell Gate Yesterday."

PREFERRED HER BOARDER

(From Boston Post)

In the soft firelight the boarding house sitting room looked cosy and attractive. The warmth and comfort thawed the heart of the oldest lodger.

In an expansive moment he turned toward the landlady, who was his only companion in the room, and, clasping her hand fondly, murmured:

"Will you be my wife?"

The woman did not start or blush.

"No, sir," she replied with calm deliberation. "I'm sorry, but I cannot marry you. You've been here four years, and you are much too good a boarder to be put on the free list."

The Leverage of the Ballot

THE IMMIGRANT MADONNA

It is well for all of us who are employing people to ask ourselves if we are doing all we can to make their work safe, to help them grow mentally and physically, and to fit them for citizenship in a greater America.

Every employer should keep before him that poem written by Helen C. Dwight called "The Immigrant Madonna." Its words are:

O, America! I bring to you my son,
My baby son.
He comes with little heritage,
But his eyes are clear, his body strong.
He is ready for you to do with him what you will.
What will you?

Will you use him hurriedly for your quick ends?
And will you then discard him because he is worn out—and still a foreigner?
Or will you teach him, watch him grow and help him to be one of you,
To work with you for those great things you seek?

He is my son, America,
And all my treasure.
I bring him here to you—
And you, what will you to do with him?

GIVE US THE VOTE

By Marguerite Hill

Give us the vote, all you fair-minded men,
For till you do, we'll be asking again.
You owe it, we need it—we want more than hope!
We won't hang your laws, if you give us more rope.
You always are talking about the square deal,
But say, "on the level," men, how would you feel
If a poor law were passed and you could not appeal?
Where women vote, too, have they caused revolution?
'Tis but a step further in world evolution.

"Votes for Women," a joke? Is it that in your sight?
For wives, sisters, daughters you vote?
That's your right?
Oh, yes, you're a man with three daughters times two,
With a wife and ten sisters who think as you do
About war and politics, old things and new!
Why keep back our right, men? We ask but our share.
You hold it by might, men; is that acting fair?
By the vote you're protected, all men must allow;
We want it! Should have it! Must have it right now!

A GENEROUS LITTLE LADY

(From the World's Work)

A little homespun lady timidly opened the door of the Serbian Relief Committee in New York. "I wish to send three flannel night-gowns to Serbia," she quietly announced. "How shall I do it?" It was a busy morning for the secretary of the committee, Miss Hastings, but she turned from her work and answered the question in detail. As she was finishing, the visitor placed in her hand a crisp bit of paper. The secretary forgot to breathe when she examined it. It was a $1,000 bill.

Later in the morning the secretaries of two other war relief committees were called upon by a little homespun lady to explain the process of sending three flannel night-gowns to the stricken peoples they were organized to help. In each instance the interview terminated exactly as the first—at each place she left a $1,000 bill.

A WISE BIRD

(From Washington Star)

"An owl isn't really the bird of wisdom. He merely looks wise and does nothing."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "under some circumstances, isn't that the wisest thing he could do?"

A LADY-LIKE JEST

(From the Indiana Daily Times)

Agents for the well-known Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage organization, after working several weeks in Indianapolis, obtained nineteen names on an anti-suffrage petition addressed to the Indiana State Senate. Indiana women who seek the ballot are organized effectively and are fighting for a part suffrage bill, and are boosting the constitutional convention bill with a view to getting full suffrage some years hence.

The nineteen women who signed the anti-suffrage petition asserted they represented 99 per cent. of the women of Indiana. This statement was too absurd to need discussion. The Legislative Council of Indiana Women, for example, representing 80,000 Indiana women, all suffragists, is working night and day to get the thing against which nineteen Indianapolis women so solemnly protest.

The suffragists have met the petition of the nineteen in a good-humored spirit and are presenting suffrage petitions of their own, urging votes for women, the plan being to sign the papers in groups of nineteen, representing various walks of life and activity. Nineteen business women, nineteen women physicians, etc., are putting the suffrage cause before the law makers, day by day, and the effect is to classify the anti-suffrage petition as something of a lady-like jest.

Since some 4,000,000 women voters in other States have exercised suffrage rights, and since both the Democratic and Republican national platforms last year, 1916, declared in favor of woman suffrage, State by State, the suffrage issue has ceased to be a subject for humorous reference. Members of the Indiana Legislature are politically bound to support suffrage.

THE TWO SUFFRAGE MEASURES

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

In effect, both parties in the Legislature are pledged to woman suffrage. Active suffragists have chosen to center their strength at this session upon the Reynolds house measure bestowing upon women the right to vote for presidential electors alone. No good reason exists why such a bill should not be passed.

Now a senator offers a resolution to amend the State constitution granting the women of Ohio full suffrage. This measure, innocent and generous enough on its face, is said now to have been offered as a kind of counter-irritant, its author pretending to believe that the Reynolds bill constitutes an attack on the initiative and referendum and should not pass.

There is nothing necessarily hostile between the Reynolds and the Holden measures. In North Dakota the Legislature saw fit to pass similar measures. In that case the Legislature merely went as far as it could on its own authority in the granting of suffrage and then appealed to the State at large to take the desired further step.

However, if the suffragists of Ohio at this time desire partial suffrage rather than the chance of full suffrage and care not to accept both, the Legislature may be expected to accede to their wishes and to kill the Holden resolution. It is, of course, nonsense to call the Reynolds bill an attack on the initiative and referendum.

AN UNDELIVERED LETTER

(From Puck)

"Just think! An archaeologist at the University of Pennsylvania has found an undelivered clay letter 4,000 years old." "Lucky dog! He probably died before his wife discovered that he had forgotten to mail it."

WORKED LIKE SIXTY

(From Louisville Courier-Journal)

"Why do you fire me? I work like sixty." "If you were sixty that might be excusable. But you're only twenty-five."

"The women of New Zealand secured the franchise by only two votes. Now it is doubtful if in the whole House there would be two members opposed to it."—Sir Joseph Ward, premier of N. Z.

AN ENTERING WEDGE FOR SUFFRAGE

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The suggestion that women should be allowed to vote in municipal elections comes from two sources—from the suffragists themselves in their communication to the Charter Revision Committee, and in the recommendations for the revision of the school code so as to make school directors elected instead of appointed officials. And why not? The women's voice is nowhere more urgently needed than in the solution of problems of municipal housecleaning and in the safeguarding of the public health. And who in heaven's name, has a better right to be consulted in matters of school management than the mothers of the community? It is not difficult to see why the political machines are averse to an extension of the suffrage to women, even in municipalities, and there is little in the make-up of the present Legislature to justify the hope that it will take the broad and progressive view of the question; but these are no reasons why votes for women should not be adopted cordially by those who are at work on the program for charter revision.

DAWN

By Elsie O. Kyle.

(Written after seeing the drawing in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 6.)

"Sister, what is that light I see that glows so redly yonder?"
"'Tis the roseate promise of coming day; the birth of a new endeavor."
"And what may it mean to the wakened world? Sorrow, or joy, I wonder?"
"Of sorrow, assuagement; of joy, new heights;
And to woman the blessing of equal rights,
Her gift from heaven, withheld by man; her emblem of Hope forever.

"For as surely as rises yon ruddy orb, climbing to planes still higher,
So surely will come to you, sister, and me, the light of man's recognition.
For, measure to measure, and rule to rule, he has tried her in the fire,
And for every woman who reached the dust,
A man went with her, betrayed her trust.
Not alone for her contumely and scorn; her hell is his perdition."

"See, the sun has risen; O sister, see!
And his light fills all the heaven,
And will that light shine on woman, too, as it does on her stronger brother?"

"So shine it must and will; for see, as the bread we salt to leaven
Man's passions are checked, but his aims are raised
By the weaker vessel; so God be praised,
Hands clasped, side by side, down Life's stormy road, each sex will help the other."

THE DANISH WEST INDIES

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

The Danish West Indies were bought as a naval station, but that is no reason for denying them a civil government, as it is suggested will be done. There can be plenty of coal, plenty of machinery and ample fortifications, if these are necessary, without subjecting the newly acquired American citizens in these islands to a form of government permanently differing from that in force in the United States. It goes against Americanism to have subject people under American rule. There is just as much reason for protecting our country against un-American ideas as there is for protecting it against invasion, and interest in the one ought not to preclude some attention to the other.

SHE GOT IT

(From Youth)

Druggist: Try it again, little one. What was it your mother told you to get?" Little girl (with another severe mental effort): "I think it was 'I died of opossum.' I want ten cents' worth."

"Those who have not the ordinary rights of citizens are denied nine-tenths of the ordinary constitutional means of bringing their grievances forward and getting them redressed."—Earl Lytton.

Anna Malann

By Annie Trumbull Slosson

(Continued from last week)

"Then I began to look about to find the right kind of place. I wanted to see if there was such a thing as bringing over a whole community to my way of thinking. If I could be the means of getting everybody in just one town or village to try treating animals as if they was folks, why—well, 'twas something to live for, anyway. I considered and considered, and bime-by this notion came to me; I must find a small enough place so's I could work it all up before I died; the Kilises ain't a long-lived family, and I wanted dreadful bad to see the whole thing done in my lifetime. 'Why,' I says to myself, 'it would be almost like a little millennium of my own.' Then I heard one day about Wilson's Gore, and it appeared to me just what I wanted. Six families in all—that's what there was then—and not very big ones neither. I had a little money besides my share of the farm I'd give up—some left me by the Aunt Ann I was named after, so I'd got something to start with. And here I come, and here I be."

Before this little autobiography was ended we were walking out among the "creatures," and I had many an object lesson to illustrate Ann Ellis's mode of treating her friends.

Such odd friends they were, but I would not wish for truer, more loyal ones.

Here in the little pasture-lot grazed a blind horse; there, a little away, an old and grizzled one, passing his last days—his happiest ones, poor fellow!—in peace and comfort. There were dogs with bandaged, splintered legs, dogs that were hurt or ill, lying on soft beds in basket, box or barrel. And there were well, active animals, dogs and cats, and others too. Some were waiting to be claimed by owners from whom they had strayed away. Others had been wilfully deserted, and had no home but this. There was a lame hen hobbling about on an awkward wooden leg; there was a blind canary in a rough home-made cage, singing his little heart out as he heard the voice of the one he had never seen, but loved.

"Do you know how to talk French?" she asked suddenly one day. As I owned to some knowledge of the language, she said: "Oh, I'm real glad. You see, the children come over one day last month to tell me that the old monsheer, as they called him round here—him that used to learn the young folks to dance over in Danvers—was dead, and he'd left a dog unprovided for. The town had buried the old man, and the poor little creatur was crying herself to death over the grave. I went over with them, and we fetched her away, dreadful unwilling, but too weak from mourning and going without victuals and sleep to make much fuss. I've brought lots of sorrowing young things through their troubles, homesickness and lonesomeness and disappointment and grief, but I never had a worse case than this. 'Twas a poodle; Fan Shong the old man used to call her; sounds kind of Chinee, don't it, now? And she was the miserablest being! She wouldn't make friends, she was scary and terrible beshful, and she just about cried her eyes out after that old master of hers—an outlandish, snuff-taking, fretful little man to most folks, but the best and dearest in the world to Fan Shong. I tried hard to help her, to make her feel at home, and show her that there was something to live for still, but she didn't take any notice. I'd make a good deal of her, praise her up, and call her 'good dog, good dog,' but she didn't appear to care. And then bimeby it struck me she didn't understand; she was French, and 'good dog' was no more than foreign talk to her. Of course, I had to do something about it or she'd 'a' died on my hands. I inquired about, and found there was a lady over in East Thachersville, about four miles from here, that knows some French—used to learn it to children in the academy. So I went over there. 'Twas a real hot day in July and there'd been quite a spell of dry weather, and 'twas terrible dusty. I'd been up all the night before with Charley, the old white horse there, and didn't feel very rugged that day, and I thought I'd never get there. But I found Miss Edwards, and she was real good, took quite an interest, and she learned me to say 'good dog' in French—'bong shang,' you know. I practised it over and over, till I said it real good, and then I started home. Well, will you believe, time I'd got there it had gone clean out of my head. You see, I'd got it mixed up with the poor dog's Chinee name, Fan Shong, and for the life of me I couldn't say it right. So back I had to go through that dust and all and learn it again. But my! it paid, for she was so pleased when I told her that she was a 'bong shang,' just as her old master done it. She's bashful yet, though, and lonesome, and she'd admire to hear her native language."

It was a good while before I became used to this peculiarity of the old woman and I was puzzled and startled again and again by a warning word, look, or gesture when about to speak freely of those about us. "That looks like a good hunting dog," I said one day, pointing out a fine Irish setter near by. A significant look from Ann, a loudly spoken, "Ain't he the dog? Yes, Jack's a good dog," —which words set the silky tail of goldbrown waving like a banner—and then the old woman whispered in my ear: "He's gun-shy, poor fellow. He can't help it; it's born in him. He's tried and tried, but he says he can't stand it. Just the very sight of a gun of any sort, loaded or not, scares him to death. That's how I got him. Jim Merrill had him, and was bound to train that trick out of him. He beat him till he 'most killed him, but it only made him worse, and so I bought him."

I shall never forget the confusion and shame which overwhelmed me one day at a reproof—a pretty sharp one—from the good old philanthropist. Peering out at us from behind a shed was the oddest creature. It was intended, doubtless, for a cat, but was such a caricature of one. One ear stood sharply erect, the other lopped limply down; the eyes, because of an injury done to one of them, had a chronic squint; and there was a twist upward to each corner of the wide mouth that suggested the grin of the proverbial cat of Cheshire. It was irresistible, and I—laughed. Animal Ann clutched my arm. "Stop laughing," she whispered, sharply; "or if you can't hold it in, go away." I was sobered at once. "Poor Jinny," said the old woman, after we had left the spot, "she's terrible homely, and she knows it as well as we do. Nobody'll have her, she looks so bad. And the worst of it is she's just aching to be made much of and coddled. There's the lovingest heart in that poor outlandish looking body. She's real touchy about her looks, particularly her eyes—maybe you took notice there's a mite of a cast in them—and I do all I can to make her forget about it."

"I suppose I need not ask you," I said once, "with your views of animals and their being like folks, if you think there's a future for them after death?"

To my surprise, the old woman shook her head sadly, and the soft brown eyes grew moist. "No," she said, in a low, mournful voice, "I'm afraid there's no chance of that. I've give it up. I did hold to it as long as I could, and it most broke my heart to let it go. But so many of the folks I look up to tell me it isn't so, that I've had to give up that p'int. Even Elder Peters, that's so fond of dogs and horses himself, he always said there wasn't any chance of meeting them anywhere in the next world;' and Dr. Church held that, too; and good old Mis' Holcombe, that left money to take care of destitute cats. They was all one way, proved it from the Scriptures, you know—like the beasts that perish,' and all that. They all say there ain't a single word in the Bible that gives them a reasonable hope. There's most everything else spoke of 'as being there—folks and angels and martyrs and saints and trees and flowers and fruit and streams and precious stones. But nothing about ures, except—well, sometimes I there's a chance for white horses —just a chance."

"For white horses!" I exclaimed in amazement.

"Yes; in Revelation, speaking about heaven and the saints, it tells about being dressed in white robes and riding on white horses. But there's another—a dreadful verse in that book—I never like to think of it. After telling all the beautiful things that's inside of heaven, it says, 'But without are dogs.' Now ain't that a terrible mournful pictur'? It's as if the other animals all give up when they was told there wasn't any place for them up there, and just died for good, instincts and all—if you don't want to call them souls; but dogs, why, they just couldn't do it; they must follow on after their masters, room or no room. And so I always seem to see them hanging about the door, waiting and waiting, getting a peek in when it opens to let somebody go inside, and maybe catching sight of their master—oh! I can't stand it, anyhow. I wish it wasn't writ there, 'Without are dogs.'"

"It must be a sad thought," I said to her once, "that you will never see these animal friends in the next world." It was a cruel thing to say under the circumstances, but I did not stop to think.

A mist clouded in the soft, dog-like brown eyes, as they met mine for an instant and then turned quickly away. "It's dreadful," she said in a low hushed tone—"dreadful. It's wicked, I know to say so, but—I couldn't be happy up there and them outside. Me and all the real folks, that's had everything in this world—rights, and laws to protect their rights, and—and souls—us all inside heaven, and them that's been put upon and worried and tortur'd all their days, them outside of it all, oh, I couldn't stand it! I know I couldn't! So—well—maybe I shan't be there myself." She went on hurriedly, as if in response to some expression she thought my face might wear: "Not that I'm giving up my religion. That's a sight of comfort to me—more'n anything else, I guess. But, you see, folks generally are so busy saving their own souls and other people's—heathens' and all—they can't attend to righting the awful wrongs done to creatur's, and it's nat'ral, I know. But I've got a leaning that way, and I'm so made I seem to know how to help animals and coax folks to be good to them. So I just tell God right out all about it—that I feel that I must give up my whole life, day in and day out, to helping and comforting these creatur's He's made, and made so like folks in everything but just not having souls. And I tell Him"—she spoke softly and reverently—"I tell Him I love Him and want to serve Him, and I'm on His side and will be to my dying day. But I've got such a terrible aching and burning over the things done to these creatur's that I can't attend to the other things folks tell me is the highest, most important ones. I haven't got time for all the meetings—the sewing society and missionary concerts and temperance meetings and teachers' meetings and the anti-smoking society, and all those stated means, as they call them. I'm drove day and night looking up suffering creatur's, fetching home them that's lost, nursing the sick, chirking up the lonesome and homesick. Why, you wouldn't believe how full my hands be. And so I tell Him, plain, but humble and respectful, that if he thinks best to say as I give up the work and duty of a professor, I must give up the rewards, too, why, I've nothing to say. He knows best, understanding the whole case, and I know He'll do right. So I just go on with what I've got to do for these poor things as if I was just one of them, soul lacking and all. And they think I am."

I told you I had no story, nothing but a picture—poorly drawn, I know—of one woman and her work and ways. I do not even point a moral. Maybe there is none. It is for you to say.—Harper's Bazaar.

WANTS VOTE TO HELP CHILDREN

(Continued from page 25.)

break-down of a family is recognized, and the sign of the times is that the sacredness of the family and its unspeakable value to the growing generation is to gain in the twentieth century a richer realization and a greater effectiveness.

Never So Many Good Mothers

There has never been a time when a majority of women have been such competent mothers as at present. Nor has there been a period, thanks to the broader education they have received, when they have seen so far beyond their own happy firesides to the needs of people less happy than themselves. In all the so-called social work which characterizes the beginning of the twentieth century women are pre-eminently sharers, if not leaders. More and more it is recognized that charitable work cannot content itself with building asylums or giving relief. We are forced to inquire why relief is necessary, why children are deprived of parents. And we undertake a social reform. Now, when we undertake social reform, we find that it can be effected only by law, and we are compelled to ask for better laws for the protection of children; for the protection of fathers, against the accidents and the distresses and the hazards of their employment; for protection, also, for mothers who must leave their homes to work, and we are more and more seeing that conditions must be demanded for all working women such as shall not handicap them as future mothers, for such conditions as shall make men able to support adequately the mothers of the next generation.

Social Reform Requires Legislation

All this forms a great social program, a program which can only be carried out by a large amount of legislation, requiring the highest degree of scientific study and discrimination and of careful and just law-framing. Beyond these more obvious social questions, we are discovering that there are no unsocial governmental questions. What more intimately domestic than the tariff on wool? What more socially significant than laws for controlling the water supply, and the disposal of sewage, and the treatment of contagious diseases, and the building of schoolhouses, and the giving away of franchises which may impoverish the town? When the laws of any country are translated into simple words of one syllable, what laws and institutions are there which in the final instance have no relation to the welfare of the family? What problems of political science which do not bear upon the welfare of children? One of our stumbling blocks has been that we have spoken in words too grandiose. Birth registration and infant mortality sound like the titles of ponderous statistical tomes which have nothing to do with your baby and yours. Really, they mean the most tragic of facts and the most simple of expedients, matters in which women must interest themselves if the waste of infant life in this country is to be stayed. But law and law-enforcement are the primary essentials of saving children's lives.

Shocking Wastage of Child Life.

Beginning, then, with the simplest act of Lady Bountiful, women have found themselves forced on and on to face the consideration of all sorts of bizzly technical legislation, and in the course of experiences which have forced them to this conclusion, they have discovered some shocking facts affecting the family and the welfare of children. They discovered the tremendous wastage of child life, to which every country is now awakening—perhaps 300,000 children under a year dying annually in this country, half of whom, we are told, might be saved by the use of exped ents already possessed. They find, from the records of juvenile courts and industrial schools, that the mother whom some industrial accident, or a drunken husband, or some other disaster, has driven outside her home in order to provide for it, fails in the double business to which she is thus bound, and that her children, in far greater proportion than in families where the mother has died, show too frequent wreckage in every place where we find delinquent youth brought to book. They find, housing and poverty having a direct, calculable effect on the waywardness of children.

Women Must Help

But these are social conditions which men and women together are uncovering, women no less than men. In the ameliorative efforts which accompany these discoveries women are bearing probably an equal part. They are compelled to speak in public, to appear before Legislatures, to attend meetings and discussions, to work diligently upon such public boards as they may be appointed to. Can they afford to put in time and energy and intelligence unsparingly to formulate measures up to the point of legal propositions, then to abandon them without an opportunity to state authoritatively their judgment? Far more important, can the State afford to have them do it? Can the State afford to leave out of account so much voting power of intelligence and interest? But you will say that there is also a voting power of ignorance and lack of interest. Granted; this is matched by the same thing among men, and one great question of our day is how to make the suffrage universal by securing the interest and the patriotism of that stay-at-home vote among men, now a reproach to many thousands of our qualified men voters.

Ignorant Vote Not Working Vote

The ignorant vote is not the working vote. Working women in great organized factories have been having, since they began that work, an education for the suffrage. They are not the ignorant vote, nor are wives of workingmen; at least, they know in part what they need to safeguard themselves and their homes. The ignorant vote is the complacent, blind vote of men and of the feminine "influence" which moves them, which disregards the real problems of setting safe and wholesome standards of life and labor and education, and spends its strength in looking backward, insisting upon precedents without seeing that, good and enduring as they may be, all precedents must be daily translated into the setting of today.

Must Vote to Protect Family

If we are right in thinking that the emphasis of political thought today tends toward protecting the family and upholding the standards of comfort and decency for the upbringing of the next generation, may we not believe that woman, long primarily concerned by habit and experience with the welfare of the household, may safely be called upon to vote on questions which she can be made to see affect the welfare of any household, and to vote with the wisdom and generosity which poets and preachers ascribe to the daily conduct of good women in the care of their children and the service of their husbands?

Antis Have Helped the Cause

At this point, perhaps, no one has served our cause as well as those whom we call the antis, who have shown that all this preliminary work can be done and yet no slightest grace or refinement lost; that there is leisure for all such public speaking and propaganda as is necessary to oppose those unfeminine ones arguing with equal sound on the other side. Are not those who dread the more formal expression through the medium of the paper ballot like the hypnotized chicken which balks at a chalk line? The chalk line is really no barrier, and beyond there is nothing but space.

Of late I have been living in an American city where there is to be seen another bee preserved in amber—where the men are disfranchised. Perhaps nothing is more illuminating than to watch disinterestedly their efforts to secure the ballot. They issue a suffrage bulletin, they invoke the spirit of freedom, they write poetry. "The dead have been awakened, shall I sleep? The world is at war with tyrants; shall I crouch?" They call meetings, they argue with eloquence, and swear that they cannot be satisfied with the comfort and beauty which a benign Congress has long bestowed upon the inhabitants of Washington, unless they have the privilege of voting, because, they say, they pay taxes and so they must vote. Women, in their misguided altruism, have of late said little about paying taxes, although an increasing number of them do so; but have posited their demand upon larger social issues. It is pleasing to see this argument, which we have for the time being relegated to a secondary position, now given a leading place by those gentlemen who are novices in demanding the suffrage. Doubtless the chastening influence of time and disappointment will lead them also to posit their claim upon the wider humanitarian issues, from which we may assure them they will draw a certain satisfaction, whether they vote or not.

Must Vote for Own Souls' Good

A generous man advocate of the suffrage has urged it as an expedient for elevating men. Really, I do not ask it on that scope. I wish to see women vote for their own souls' good. We have too long been irresponsible critics, certain that we were right because assured by men that our intuitions could not lead us astray, and still lacking the wholesome responsibility for our decisions. I for one cannot help sympathizing somewhat with the men, who have so long been told, by those faultless beings whose intuitions they so absolutely trust, how badly they are managing things and that all will be well when women vote, although I do not forget the gentle candor with which a distinguished Englishman spoke, in an article on woman suffrage in Hibard's Journal, saying to his fellow-men, after a wonderfully sweet-spirited discussion of the asperities of the English conflict: "After all, it (woman suffrage) is coming. Let us not forget, in summing up its advantages and disadvantages, that possibly it may do some good to these masculine politics of ours, which sometimes seem a little sickly."

Both Parents Must Help

The newer conception of the family is one which depends upon giving to both parents the fullest possible expression on all those matters which are of common concern. What may we hope for, in a wiser conception of justice toward the child, when father and mother put their intelligence on all the issues inside and outside the home which bear upon the child's growth and happiness?

Only by some working hypothesis can we go on from day to day. We see the race existing, we feel the sacredness of life, the innate hold of the race upon life, and we are content with the old Greek figure of a long race, each generation handing on a torch. From time to time we restate all this, and always with growing emphasis on the claim of the race, as the duty of today toward tomorrow, of this generation toward the next. We see that the task, holy, lovely, unavoidable, of each generation is to rear the next, and we see quite clearly that in the long stretches of unrecorded time, some power counts by generations, not by years, and tests each generation by what it does for the next. None of us can forecast the future, to know posterity's standards of justice. We only know that they will be wiser, more generous than our own, that their stretch is beyond our possible ken, but that somehow they are to be carried forward through that child of today who is in our charge.

Legality of Municipal Securities

(From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.)

One of the matters informally discussed but not acted upon at the Cincinnati convention of the Investment Bankers' Association last year was the growing necessity for concerted action with reference to the practice of small municipalities which require that bids for their bond issues shall not be subject to approval of the legality of the issue by the purchaser's attorney. For many years it has been the custom for dealers in municipal bonds to make their bids subject to the approval of the legality of the forms of bonds, proceedings leading to the issue, tax levies, etc., by their counsel. As municipal indebtedness has increased during recent years there has developed a tendency on the part of municipalities to chafe at the restraints imposed by this scrutiny on the part of expert legal advisers of municipal bond houses. The growth of the Postal Savings System has made a considerable market for municipal bonds among small-town banks that formerly paid little or no attention to such securities. Growing out of these conditions came the tendency on the part of some municipalities to attempt to avoid having the legality of their bond issues scrutinized by the experts employed by municipal bond houses. One small-town official once expressed the attitude by saying to the representative of a municipal bond house, "We can sell the bonds to the local bank here whether they are legal or not." In some cases there may have been a disposition to favor the local banker as against the municipal bond houses buying for the general market, and, therefore, careful to have the legality of the bonds they handled approved by legal authorities of well-known standing. These and other considerations have combined to lead small-town municipalities at times to follow the method of New York and some other large cities and refuse to allow bidders for their bonds to make their bids subject to the approval of the legality of the bonds.

The condition was discussed at the Investment Bankers' Cincinnati convention only informally. It seemed to be the sentiment that there should be some concerted action to check the tendency to discriminate against municipal bond houses which are forced by the necessity of making the bonds they purchase readily marketable to make their bids subject to approval of legality, just as a real estate operator is forced to have the titles to the properties he handles properly abstracted. One proposition suggested was that members of the organization should refuse to bid for municipal bonds otherwise than subject to approval of legality, but this was regarded as playing into the hands of irresponsible dealers or others who are willing to buy bonds without having the legality investigated. A suggestion that met with more favor was that members of the organization should, by resolution, go on record as refusing to trade in bonds not approved by recognized independent legal authority, but it was pointed out that most municipal bond dealers have taken and adhered to this position for years past. So nothing was done at the convention but the matter is still being given considerable thought by municipal bond dealers. The dangers of the practice of selling bonds without the legality of the bonds or the proceedings leading to their issue being passed upon by disinterested authorities are very apparent. If the practice became general the most dependable check upon overissues of municipals in excess of the limitations imposed by law, especially in the cases of smaller municipalities, would be removed. Reckless municipal officials might continue to issue bonds as long as they could sell them, unless taxpayers were sufficiently wide-awake and public-spirited to secure injunctions, perhaps at considerable expense. The currency of municipal bonds of bad or doubtful legality would adversely affect the market values of all municipals, good and bad.

The undesirable conditions that may be brought about by the refusal of municipalities to allow bidders for their bonds to subject the legality of the bonds to the scrutiny of counsel, as well as the thoughtless attitude of at least one interest that should be better informed, is illustrated by a recent sale of an issue of more than $100,000 municipal bonds. In the advertisements inviting bids for this issue of bonds, the following phrase occurred: "Bids will be received subject to the legality of the bonds, but not subject to approval of buyer's attorney." This meant that a bidder for the bonds, if he submitted the legality to counsel for approval, would be under the necessity of going to court to recover the deposit of over $2,000 required with each bid in case the bonds were found not to be legal. The ordinary practice amongst buyers of municipal bonds at first hands is to make the bid conditional on the approval of legality by the bidder's counsel, and by way of explanation it should be said that a municipal bond house very rarely fails to finally take and pay for an issue of bonds awarded to it, and almost equally rarely finds an issue that does not require some alterations or corrections made under the direction of the counsel of the purchaser. It is to make sure that the legal officials of the municipality will make these changes that the condition as to approval of legality is inserted in the bid. It was this that the invitation to bid now being referred to excluded. This invitation was published in a financial periodical published in New York City, the stipulation that bids must not be conditioned on approval of legality being included in the New York advertisement.

Nine bids for the bonds in question were presented at the time announced for the public opening of bids for the bonds. One bid contained no condition requiring the approval of the legality. A number of the bids contained the usual condition that the legality was to be approved by the counsel of the purchaser. The highest bid read, in part: "This bid is conditional upon the approval of the legality by A, B, C or D, at our expense, the selection to be made by you," or D, at our expense, the selection to be made by you," or words to that effect, A, B, C and D being the names of four lawyers of well-known prominence as authorities on municipal bonds. This bid was rejected, although it was several hundred dollars higher than the bid that was not conditional on approval of legality and the bonds were sold to the lower bidder.

This left the purchaser with an issue of bonds that he could not refuse to take and pay for even if he did submit them to counsel for approval and the counsel found them not to be legally perfect, except by going into court, his bid being practically unconditional. Under the circumstances the question as to whether the bonds are really legal or not becomes very interesting. In the legislation of the municipality creating the indebtedness, the legislation upon which the whole indebtedness and bond issue rest, there is this: "The . . . is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate the sale of all or such portion of said bonds as . . . may hereafter direct, at public or private sale, as . . . may hereafter direct, to the highest bidder, provided that he shall not sell them for less than par and accrued interest up to the date of sale."

If the matter should ever get into court it may be argued that the highest bid, being conditioned upon approval of legality, was not a bid at all and therefore the bid that did not contain the condition as to approval of legality was that of the "highest bidder," as required by the legislation creating the bond issue. It might, on the other hand, be argued that the intent of the legislation was the reasonable one that the bonds should be sold at the best price obtainable and that if favorable bids could be excluded by imposing unusual requirements and limitations it would also be possible to defeat the intent of the legislation by excluding all bids not written on pink letter paper or all not written in Sanskrit or by some other device that would favor certain bidders. It may also be a question whether or not the legality of the bonds and the indebtedness they represent is affected by the failure to sell the bonds to the highest of all the bidders presenting bids, as intended by the legislation referred to. Perhaps, if necessary, the bonds may be legalized by amending legislation striking out the requirement that the bonds be sold to the highest bidder, which, while it might legalize the bonds, would reflect little credit on the municipality, to say nothing of the several hundred dollars of additional premium for its bonds that it has lost by the rejection of the highest bid with its customary and wise condition as to approval of legality.

The whole affair illustrates very forcibly the necessity for some steps that will prevent similar eventualities becoming general. It also illustrates the conditions that led to the informal discussion at the Investment Bankers' convention. Whether it is within the province of that organization to take steps to prevent or check the growth of the practice of requiring bidders for municipal bonds to omit the usual conditions as to approval of legality from their bids is for the organization to decide.

LUMBER INDUSTRY CONDITIONS REVEALED BY FOREST SERVICE

Experts believe that a more stable kind of forest ownership, divorced from manufacture to a larger degree than now, must come about before the ills of the lumber business can be cured permanently. This kind of ownership must not only carry the present stocks of merchantable timber until the productive industry needs them, but also provides for regrowth on cut-over lands. The extension of public forest ownership, both State and national, should, in the judgment of the Service, have a large part in this accomplishment.

According to the Service experts, there is no surplus of forest resources above the country's needs. There is rather a lack of forests, particularly of growing forests, to take the place of the reservoirs of virgin timber now being drained. The difficulty lies, says the Service, in the wrong kind of forest ownership.

A national mistake was made in such rapid and wholesale passing of title to timber lands in the public domain, beyond all immediate needs for local or industrial development. Private ownership, hard pressed to carry these staggering quantities of timber during the long periods which must necessarily elapse before they can be converted into lumber, is now sacrificing them in part by wasteful use because of its own financial exigencies. The carrying of this future resource, the Forest Service declares should have been a public rather than a private function. The report urges that this situation be faced frankly and the obvious remedy applied, that of taking part of the Western timber lands back

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FRENCH POST-WAR PROBLEM PUT UP TO WOMEN

Working Women Listen to Discussion of Social Evil—Are Told Reform Must Come Through Their Efforts

By RUTH HARL, Special Correspondent in France for Woman's Journal

France after the war. To those in America who watch the war headlines from day to day with the news, "a thousand yards of trenches taken," "a small salient lost," the problems of the times coming after the war must seem in the far distant future. But to France the problem is a vital one with which she is already trying to come to grips. And as always in the problems of nations, woman is to take her part, and perhaps it will be a more serious part than we dream of. But I will suggest only one phase of woman's work now and after the war, and that is the social evil. For that question, although always a sore in the side, grows and festers where one finds large armies of men.

The other day a doctor friend of mine asked me if I would care to attend a meeting for women that evening at which he was to speak. We had become acquainted through the fact that I am a suffragist and have voted a number of times. He, himself, is a believer in feminism and is keenly interested in the future for women of France. After his invitation to me to attend the meeting he went on to explain that the subject was not "convenable," that it was upon the social evil, but that being an American I might be interested. I admitted that I was interested and accepted the invitation.

The meeting was in Belleville, a district of Paris that corresponds with the New York "East Side" or the Chicago "Halsted Street district." Meetings were held there once a week under the auspices of a few women interested in the advancement of their sex.

The hall was large, but almost every seat was taken. It was a most interesting gathering, the audience being totally composed of working women. They had all spent a hard day in the factory or the munition works, but they still found the time to attend this meeting. Many of them brought their children with them.

The doctor gave a clear, concise talk, not too long and not too technical, and the women listened with keen interest from the beginning to the end. He described how the social evil has always been a problem with the State, and that with the war and the consequent unnatural conditions under which the men are living it has spread. His statistics demonstrated that before the war one soldier in every four showed traces of having had a venereal disease, but that now it is one in every two. Then he went on and explained to the women how contagious these diseases were and the precautions they must take upon the return of the men from the trenches so that it would not spread throughout the country.

At the end of the talk I expressed to the doctor my surprise that one could talk so freely in France upon the subject. He replied that it was only lately, and now one could talk only to the working classes, that the eyes of the better classes must still remain closed. Then he went on to outline that it was through the women the reform must come; that when they waked up and realized the danger and refused their daughters in marriage unless the man was in good health, then things would change. He said public opinion now is such that a young man in such a condition feels that he has become a man.

But I went away from the meeting feeling that indeed the cause of women, the cause for a higher life for all was advancing with each day. The absorbed interest of those women, the earnestness of the doctor, America, France, we are all marching forward together, hand in hand.

"TEACHERAGE" MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Special House for Instructor Proves Benefit to Her and Her Pupils—Custom Grows in West

The teacherage, or cottage for a teacher, has been tried in Washington and Idaho, and has been a distinct success. Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, State Superintendent of Education for Washington, the State that has gone the farthest with this new institution, says:

"We believe the teacher's cottage the best way to secure better teachers; better teachers the best way to create community centers; community centers the best way to revive rural life, with far-reaching economic effects in making possible rural organization.

"In more than 112 districts of Washington where a teacher's cottage is provided, it has been found that much better trained and more efficient teachers can be secured at the usual salary, and that these teachers will usually remain in the community long enough to discover its needs, help it to realize its possibilities, and in every way become valuable factors in the life of the neighborhood."

MORE COMMENTS ON THE JOURNAL

J. Paul Foster, Secretary, Governing Board, Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

"I have watched the Journal's growth, and it certainly is a good omen to the cause that practical men are adopting what were considered yesterday's ideals."

Perry Walton, Walton Advertising Co.:

"I don't see how a woman who wants to keep posted on what women are doing in the world, whether she believes in equal suffrage or not, can neglect to read your medium. It is a summary of interesting news relating to women from the four corners of the world."

Mrs. George Howard Lewis (Buffalo, N. Y.):

"Let me congratulate you on the enlarged edition of the Woman's Journal."

William E. Hall:

"I desire to add my heartiest congratulations to your new move."

J. J. McPhillips:

"The broadened scope of your work and its far-reaching possibilities for good should be an inspiration."

SUFFRAGE BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

shire antis advanced at their hearing on Jan. 23 against presidential and municipal suffrage received a solar plexus blow when the suffragists took the floor. After the hearing the bill went to the Senate committee on revision of laws for consideration.

If the bill introduced Jan. 22 in the Nebraska House becomes a law, women will be permitted to vote for President of the United States, for municipal officers, and all others except those mentioned in the State constitution. Separate ballots and ballot boxes for women are among the features of the measure. A bill for a constitutional convention was also entered.

Ohio Resolution Introduced

A joint resolution providing for the submission of a full suffrage amendment for woman suffrage in Ohio was introduced in the senate Jan. 22 by Senator Holden.

Supporters of the measures now pending for presidential woman suffrage declare that the resolution was introduced with a view to defeating the Reynolds' bill on presidential franchise.

The women themselves are working for the limited franchise measure. Four speakers talked for an hour on Jan. 25, explaining to the lower House why they ought to favor the Reynolds' bill. There will be another hearing soon.

A favorable report is expected on the constitutional amendment in Illinois.

For Resubmission in Iowa

A joint resolution providing for resubmission of the suffrage amendment was introduced Jan 27 by Senator Parker of Iowa.

No time was fixed for introduction of the resolution in the house but it was expected that Representative Roy A. Murray of Buena Vista County would perform that service within the next few days.

Both Senator Parker and Representative Murray are enthusiastic champions of the cause.

South Dakota at Work Again

Despite their recent defeat, women of South Dakota are jubilant. By a vote of 66 to 27, the lower house of the South Dakota Legislature on Jan. 25 passed the joint resolution for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution in the 1918 general election. The Senate had passed the resolution ten days before.

On Jan. 24 three bills were introduced in the Vermont House of Representatives, one to give the women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors; one to spread the poll tax at half the present rate over all residents, and give all the right to vote in town meeting; a third to give tax-paying women the right to vote in town meeting. These bills all went to the Committee on Suffrage and Elections.

A bill to permit women to vote in all Texas primaries, which in effect would provide complete woman suffrage, as the primaries there correspond to general elections elsewhere, was introduced in the Texas Senate on Jan. 29. Sponsors of the bill expressed confidence that it would receive the necessary majority vote.

CARTOONIST TO TALK FOR MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will have an open-house meeting on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M., when Mr. Beaugaugh, the cartoonist, will give a chalk talk on woman suffrage. All suffragists, whether members of the association or not, are invited to be present in the New England Women's club rooms, 585 Boylston street.

"There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it. It is as true of men as a class as it is of an hereditary nobility or a class of property holders."—Buckle, in History of Civilization.

TURKISH WOMEN JOIN TO BREAK EASTERN WAYS

Fifty Branches of New Move Have Thirty Thousand Members—Madame Halide Frees Sex From Church Court

(Special Correspondence, New Orleans Times-Picayune)

Constantinople.—The "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country" is the name of a new movement which is stirring in the minds and hearts of the women of Turkey today. Thousands of women are breaking away from the shackles of tradition and are beginning to ponder what they can do to better the social structure of the race. Much of this change has arisen since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The president of the League is Madame Nignar Hanum, wife of a judge in the Court of Appeals. Thirty thousand members are said to be enrolled in the fifty branches scattered through Asia and southeastern Europe. The League has a fund of $65,000; it holds meetings, prints and distributes pamphlets and pursues the policy of making unbearable the lives of ministers and other officials who do not want to liberate womankind.

One of the most prominent members is said to be Refie Hanum. She specializes in women's legal rights, and has managed to free Turkish women from the hated authority of the ecclesiastical courts, a step which means much for the emancipation of her sex.

Woman's right meetings, it is said, are being held in all parts of Constantinople. At Adrianople meetings are being held to force the authorities to clean the dirty streets.

The story of another woman, Halide Hanum, shows how women are influencing affairs. The military governor in Syria and commander of the Fourth Army is General Dshemal Pasha. Dshemal spends half his time in Damascus and half in Jerusalem. When governor of Adana he set to work to organize Syria for war. At first Syria was to be the base for attacking Egypt, but later Dshemal had to think of defence. He rushed on railroad works, and built munitions factories and army tailoring factories like a second Lloyd George. He wanted the whole Fourth Army to supply itself with everything except rifles, guns and big shells. After Dshemal had started half a dozen high schools all on a military-technical basis, he invited witnesses from Constantinople to see his work. Among them as an authority on education and labor, came Halide Hanum.

Madame Halide secretly summoned a meeting of Moslem women, and counseled them to take advantage of the war in order to gain the right to work equally with men. Then she visited Jerusalem, where on a hilltop close to Kaiser Wilhelm's Johannite Hospice the profane Dshemal runs a cartridge factory. She told the Armenian women to go on strike for the sake of their oppressed Moslem sisters. No one in Jerusalem had heard of a strike before, but this strike came off. Dshemal threatened to shoot anyone who interfered with the making of cartridges, but Halide promised to stop the strike if he would employ Moslem women, and she undertook to get him 10,000 within a fortnight. Dshemal gave way; and now Christian and Moslem women work side by side. After that Halide went to Beirut, and founded a branch of the "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country."

Many influential Turks are giving powerful support to the League. Grand Vizier Prince Said Halim has backed the organization with $10,000 and promises more; 1917 promises to be a great year for the women of Turkey, says the despatch to the Times-Picayune.

(Copyright, 1917, by Curtis Brown.)

THE NEW WOMAN'S JOURNAL

(Editorial in Springfield Republican Jan. 25)

With the new year the Woman's Journal, oldest suffrage newspaper in the world, enlarged its columns and took on the modern form. This revolution in the work of George Brewster Gallup, well known among advertising men, who has cast in his lot with the paper which was founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. It has remained a family asset ever since, and now, with expert help, has been brought up to date in dress and contents. It is not surprising that an immediate growth of circulation is the result. In view of this week's mid-winter convention here of the State Woman Suffrage Association, the last issue of the Woman's Journal carried a well-illustrated appreciation of Springfield. This is only one instance of the extent to which live newspaper methods have been introduced. Not only does the Woman's Journal carry the fullest record of progress in the cause to which it is dedicated, but additional features have been introduced which enrich and dignify the publication. Perhaps the time may come when there will be a daily Woman's Journal.

MAINE SUFFRAGISTS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

petition was started to repeal it at the election of November, 1912. There were more than 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet it was found impossible to secure the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

"As to the third point, the expense involved. The State treasurers of every suffrage State have declared that woman suffrage has not appreciably increased election expenses. Denver, last year, recorded the lowest per capita cost of voting (14c) of the larger cities of the United States. In Cheyenne, Wyoming, voting costs 10c per capita, a less sum than in any city of its size. In the same year New York paid 27c per capita and Chicago 32c, but for the five cents which Chicago paid more than New York, Chicago voted men and women—the largest number of voters ever voting in any city in America. The cost per voter in New York is $1.60, in Chicago only 57c.

"Since women had the vote in California, one Legislature passed more constructive legislation than had been passed in the previous decade. At the same time, though those laws necessitated new government activities, government expenses increased at a 5 per cent. lower rate than in the previous five-year period.

"Governor Johnson of California says: 'There is every reason to regard equal suffrage as having justified itself in California. The women have proved themselves a great force for good government. Their understanding of politics is surprisingly keen. On every occasion when they have thus far exercised the franchise, they have proved themselves intelligent voters. In several particular instances, the women have waged battles in this State in behalf of decency and good government that challenge the highest regard for them as voting citizens.'

"You cannot think that Maine women are less fit to vote than western women, or that we are fit to vote in some States and not in others. You cannot consider it fair that I, for example, who have voted in California, should in my native State be placed in the humble category of lunatics and idiots.

"Maine is historically a progressive State. It was the first State east of the Mississippi to adopt the initiative and the referendum. Maine has direct primaries, a 54-hour law, workman's compensation, and all the rest. But unless Maine gives representation to women, her present and future history will be unworthy of her past."

WANTS VOTE FOR CHILDREN'S GOOD

Julia Lathrop Tells How Emancipation of Woman Benefits Children — Believes Suffrage a Step Toward Child Welfare

An address delivered by Miss Julia C. Lathrop before the National Suffrage Convention:

Woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the march of society forward. Instead of being incompatible with child welfare, it leads toward it, and is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home.

Judge Things by Effect on Children

A little more than one-third of all the people in this country, something over 29,500,000 in actual numbers, are children under fifteen—that is, still in a state of tutelage; and it is of unbounded importance that nothing be done by the rest of us which would injure this budding growth. So it is right to judge in large measure any proposed change in our social fabric by its probable effect on that dependent third of the race to whom we are pledged, for whose succession it is the work of this generation to prepare. What we propose is to give women universal suffrage. It is charged that this enlargement of the freedom of women would revolutionize the household; that, from being a suitable nest for the young, a sanctuary and a place of refuge for wearied husbands and fathers, it would become a mere unattended lodging, open to the four winds of heaven, its sweetness and serenity departed.

Once Men Owned Wife and Child

Do we propose a mad revolution, changing violently the current of historical conditions? Let us look at those parts of the world where one may see the conditions of a thousand years preserved as the bee in amber. There is hardly a stage in the development of woman and the family which we cannot see somewhere in the world today. We do not know the manners of the caveman, and perhaps we are doing him an injustice when we take it for granted that he wooed with a club the woman whose necklace-clad skeleton lies by his in their stone grave by the sea at Mentone. We know that in Africa today we find a type as primitive as that which we imagine the caveman to represent—we can find the girl decked out by her mother in the morning and put up for sale before night, as if she were a string of bananas. It is the primitive fashion that a man shall own his wife, his child, his cattle, his goods, all with the same absolute tenure. The African girl of today is a survival. It is a long step from her legal status to the rights under the law of any girl in America. A revolution has been effected here, if you please; woman has acquired the right to her own person. Have her children suffered?

Women Now Have Souls

It was a great revolution when a religion was established which allowed a woman to have a soul. Millions of people still devoutly follow religions which deny her that respectability—the Mohammadan, for instance, who thanks God once a day that he is not a woman. In how many countries must women still apologize for their existence! A child was seen emerging from the school door in a Maryland town weeping bitterly. She was a tiny creature, obviously below the legal school age. When asked what troubled her she wailed, "Oh, I must go home to get my excuse for being born!" It is a great revolution that the Western woman, unlike the women of the Orient, no longer finds it necessary to offer an excuse for being born.

Does Mother's Education Hurt Child?

It was a great revolution when women were allowed to learn the alphabet. It was a great revolution when the woman-child was sent to school with her brothers and neighbors, so that boys and girls are brought up together in the free, public, non-charitable schools of America, knowing each other and respecting each others' minds by the daily test of the classroom. When we stop to contemplate this revolution, do we not find that it has given the American woman an education for the suffrage such as no other women in the world have ever enjoyed? And only recently this last revolution has been extended to cover the higher education of women. Will we admit that an educated mother is a worse mother than an ignorant one? Newman says:

"It is the ignorance and carelessness of mothers that directly causes a large proportion of the infant mortality which sweeps away every year in England and Wales alone 120,000 under twelve months of age."

Verrill, in his recent study of deaths of babies in an American textile town, has shown that ignorance, rather than mill work, was the common factor among the mothers. Again, as if to let women off in nothing, Newman says. "Yet, after all they (the advantages claimed for the crèche system) are but a palliative method of prevention, and are not to be compared for a moment in value with education and training of the mother. No scheme of assisting maternity can ever have a wholesome effect which lessens the sense of responsibility or minimizes the essential value of personal service."

Do Mother's Property Rights Hurt Child?

It was a revolution when women were given equal property rights over their goods and equal rights over their children. We must blush that there are States in this country where that revolution is still to be accomplished. I have heard an old Illinois lawyer describe the early efforts to secure equal property rights for women in that State and the constant objection that such laws would destroy the family, that there could be no harmony in the family unless the ownership were all in one person, and that person the man. It was feared then, as now, that women would become tyrannous and unbearable if they were allowed too much independence. Do children suffer because their mothers own property?

Women Tyrants Found in Orient

The old tales of the Orient, the facts in the life of the Orient today, show that the real tyranny of woman is not found in modern Western life, where women have many ways to express themselves. The real tyranny is to be found in that patriarchal system of the Orient where the oldest woman is the head of the great household, her daughters-in-law slaves under her, and where intrigue must take the place of direct action. The expression of individual dignity and conviction, the influence which comes from an independent judgment, are here reduced to their lowest terms. They still exist, for human nature is in itself a thing so sweet, so lovable, so sound, that it can never entirely be destroyed, however unfavorable the circumstances. No one has pointed this out more exquisitely than Maeterlinck in his essay on "Justice," where he described the girl of the harem discoursing to the Grand Vizier with wonderful clarity and sweetness upon the nature of justice, her own state the expression of an immense and crushing injustice of which neither she nor her owner was conscious.

Equal Suffrage Would Promote Peace

The greatest possible industrial and economic change would be universal disarmament, the beginning of an era of peaceful agreement between nations. Even the great war lords wrest their armaments from their subjects on the pretext that they are necessary in order to preserve peace. It has been said from the beginning that women should not vote because they cannot fight. That is the soundest reason in the world why they should vote. For here is a great element which, from the Trojan women down, has always borne the weighted horror of war. Would not they, if they could, vote for universal disarmament? Here indeed would be a revolution, and there is no one in the world so bold as to assert that this is not a revolution devoutly to be hoped.

Votes for Women Next Step

Suffrage for women is not the final word in human freedom, but it is the next step in the onward march, because it is the next step in equalizing the rights and balancing the duties of the two types of individuals who make up the human race. Nature has arranged a great demarcation of daily duties between men and women, inside the embracing circle of their common interests. This has been called "the century of the child." We may well believe that the coming century will see a new sense of justice toward the child, a new standard raised for his welfare. But let us not overlook the fact that the century of the woman has made possible the century of the child. It is our fundamental truism in the Western world that the state of women connotes the state of civilization, and it is a waste of words to endeavor to point out that the influence of woman in the Western world, with its comparative freedom and openness, is more wholesome for the rational progress of the race than is her seclusion in the Orient. Yet in certain States we are told that there is an arbitrary end to this freedom of expression; that a woman may walk unveiled in the road, she may own herself, she may learn the alphabet, she may own her own property, she may work laboriously for wages in all sorts of occupations to support herself, she may work side by side with men in factories; but ruin will result if she is allowed a voice in deciding the legal questions affecting herself, her property, her work.

Sense of Duty Enlarged

The history of the extension of the suffrage to men has been that when a new class was admitted to the suffrage there came with it an enlarged sense of duty, a large expression in laws serviceable to the whole people. I need not remind this audience of the convincing manner in which Helen Summer has illustrated this point by the English history of the '30s, when the reform bill extended the suffrage, and the alertness to human suffering which then developed resulted in new factory and corn laws.

Apprenticeship Took Child from Family

An interesting book has lately appeared, called "English Apprenticeship and Child Labor." Valuable in itself, its reading gives an unexpected by-product of conviction that the English-speaking race has slowly acquired its present democratic confidence in the family as the best nursery of the race. That system of apprenticeship, which is described again and again as the most effective and the cheapest system of technical education every invented, depended upon taking the lad away from his family during the most formative period of youth and placing him absolutely in the tutelage of a master whose relation to him was primarily commercial. We talk sometimes as if we were destroying family authority by labor and education laws. In fact, we are just asserting that the family is supreme. Contrast the apprentice system, which at its best for trade use turned a boy over to a master for seven years to live in his house and be subject to his authority; at its worst, with pauper apprentices forcibly taken out of their families, if through misfortune or innocent poverty they were forced to ask charity. This disregard of family it was which made the history of the hardships of English child-laborers the most moving page in English history.

Family Sacredness Recognized

Today no system of technical or vocational training could for one moment obtain a hearing which depended on taking children out of their homes to be subject to the authority of a trade master for seven years' apprenticeship. Nor do we find it tolerable that children should be legally removed from their parents merely because of poverty. We do not find it tolerable that women should work in shops or factories or other women's homes, if it means leaving their children neglected and wretched. It is true that we do not yet know how to deal with this problem effectively. But the abomination of such

(Continued on page 29)

History of Spanish-American Literature

By Alfred Coester, Ph.D.

Women's clubs that are studying the literature and culture of Latin America will find in this book a mine of information accessible nowhere else. It may be ordered from the author, at 1081 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $2.25, postpaid.

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For the past ten years we have been preparing historic books on Boston for the State Street Trust Company. John [illegible] Lawrence, wishing a history of the textile industry, authorized us to prepare for him a book of 250 [illegible] pages—"The Story of Textiles"—which is now on sale in many of the leading book stores and is in the reference shelves of the [illegible] Libraries. We printed also the Memorial book on his father, Amory Appleton Lawrence.

The President's Institution for Savings wished us to prepare for it a book to commemorate its 100th anniversary. We prepared a sketch of Boston as it was in 1816. The Esmond Mills, [illegible] manufacturers of cotton blankets, at Esmond, R. I., desired an imaginative story to interest mothers in their blankets. The result was "The [illegible] of Bunny Cortex", a quaintly illustrated and interesting fairy [illegible] which the Company says has been the best advertising it has ever put out.

All of the above [illegible] you an idea of our ability to handle any genealogy that you may desire printed, a town history or to put family memoirs in appropriate shape. In short, we do distinctive printing of all kinds, and can handle the job from the [illegible] of the material to the [illegible] of the work.

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News From the States

NATIONAL PLANS EASTER BAZAAR

Dancing and Other Features Will Entertain Visitors—State Associations Contribute Many Articles For Sale

Washington, D. C.—A Mi-careme dance for suffrage will open the Easter Bazaar to be given at the headquarters of the National Association at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, March 15, 16 and 17. In addition to dancing there will be a short entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, according to Miss Heloise Meyer, chairman of the Bazaar Committee.

This bazaar, which is being arranged by local suffrage clubs in co-operation with the National Association for the maintenance of the Rhode Island avenue house, will continue during the two days following Mid-Lent.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National Association, says that articles for sale are beginning to come in from the State Associations, all of which have signified their desire to contribute. Among the unusual things received is a lovely Mexican Serape of peculiar texture, sent by Mrs. J. O. Miller of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, and a Tiffany bracelet set with an opal and diamonds, contributed by Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Connecticut. Mrs. Taylor has also given a unique Oriental bag with ivory ornaments.

In addition to the sale of goods there will be a melting pot, in which will be deposited articles of gold and silver to be sold for suffrage, and a great many gifts for this purpose have already been received.

TRAINING SCHOOL OPENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Mass.—On Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10:30 A. M. to 4:15 P. M., for four successive weeks beginning Jan. 30, Massachusetts women will have the opportunity of receiving training by suffrage leaders in suffrage history, argument, parliamentary law, lobbying, organization and public speaking. The final examinations for certificates will be held Feb. 21.

The classes will be held at the State headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston. Instruction in suffrage history and argument, with a survey of suffrage as part of a world movement, will be given by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. She will also explain the two methods of obtaining suffrage and give the history of the Massachusetts constitutional convention.

The other members of the "faculty" are: Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, organization of new districts and conduct of local political campaigns; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, public speaking—including voice, enunciation, practical speaking points and speech material, and crowd psychology; Miss Mary W. Dewson, process of introducing bills into the Legislature and methods of lobbying; Mrs. Ruth Sibly Haskell, miscellaneous suffrage and the most helpful literature; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, publicity and propaganda; Mrs. Mary T. Wren, press work; Miss Elsie Wulkop, parliamentary practice; Mrs. George H. Parker, money raising.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN MANY CITIES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, who is serving the National American Woman Suffrage Association as chairman of its Social Committee, has enlisted for suffrage work a large number of socially prominent women throughout the country. These women have been organized into local Social Committees and are featuring suffrage at social entertainments.

The Washington Committee will open the suffrage society season with a luncheon to be given at the National suffrage headquarters at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, on Feb. 27. Members of the committee who are enlisted with Mrs. Seton in behalf of the affair are Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. P. O. Copley, Mrs. A. G. McClintock, Mrs. Glenn Smith Tinnin, Miss Heloise Meyer and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Among those expected as luncheon guests are Mrs. Alice Pomerene, wife of Senator Pomerene of Ohio and president of the Congressional Club; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. M. D. Moxhan. Mrs. Moxhan is chairman of the Social Committee of Wilmington, Del., one of the organizations founded by Mrs. Seton.

DANCE FOR SUFFRAGE

Detroit, Mich.—A Lincoln birthday ball will be given at the Pier on Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League. Mr. James K. Watkins is chairman of the floor committee, and Mrs. Myron Vorce is in charge of general arrangements.

WINNING LEAGUE WILL RECEIVE PRIZE BANNER

Membership Contest in Connecticut to End February 8—Several Suffrage Bils in State Legislature

At a county conference to be held Feb. 8, a suffrage banner will be presented by the County Chairman, Miss Katharine Ludington, to the Suffrage League which has gained the largest proportionate increase of membership since October. All the Leagues have entered most heartily into this contest, and house-to-house canvassing in search of new members has been undertaken by several. The two Leagues which at present seem to be best in the running are both young, having been organized only a few months. Both have added over 200 per cent. to their membership.

There is a curious condition in the Connecticut Legislature just now. Although the suffragists have introduced three measures, not one of them has been referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, which consequently finds itself without any work. One of the measures is a resolution for the amendment of the State Constitution for full suffrage for women. This has gone to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The others are a bill for municipal and presidential suffrage and a bill to amend the school suffrage law by extending the right of the women to all elections on license or no-license. Both have been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The hearings will probably be held in about a month.

NINETEEN ANTIS FOUND IN INDIANAPOLIS

Nineteen Indianapolis women, impressed by the favorable sentiment toward the suffrage bill in the Legislature, have presented to the General Assembly a protest against its passage.

They claim to represent 90 per cent. of the women of the State. The assertion is so ridiculous that it is reported the figure 19 has come to be a by-word and joke on all occasions.

WOMEN PREPARE CIVICS BOOKLET

Municipal League Meets Long Felt Need With Its Compendium of City Ordinances—Dowling Praises Book

The Women's Municipal League of Boston has just issued a handbook which will be of interest to everybody. It is a collection of the laws and ordinances governing the citizens of Boston, compiled in handy form so as to be understood by all.

The introduction by Mr. John C. L. Dowling, counsel of the Boston Finance Commission, explains the aim and purpose of the League in getting it before the public.

"It has long been felt among students of municipal government in Boston that a volume or guidebook descriptive of the city government and its obligations and duties to the citizens of Boston was both necessary and proper. Mayors like Quincy and Matthews in the past have contributed much to a description of Boston's government by publications dealing with its municipal history, but their studies were literary treatises rather than compendiums of municipal facts. This little book brings together for the first time a large mass of carefully ordered material bearing upon the present powers and duties of the municipal government of Boston, and presents in a form valuable for study or for reference many of the present laws under which Boston's citizens live. It is a valuable and timely contribution to the literature of municipal research."

It seems just barely possible that if the women of the League are able to compile the city laws understandingly that they might be capable of voting for the men who make the laws.

TWO BAY STATE WORKERS CALLED

Massachusetts has lately lost two excellent suffrage workers, Mrs. Sarah F. Hapgood, founder of the Brighton and Allston League, a woman of the most lovable character, whose sweet disposition shone in her face; and Miss F. L. Lent, a very active member of the Ways and Means Committee, who had devoted herself especially to disposing of the woman suffrage coffee, and by her energy and executive ability had worked up a large sale for it not only in Massachusetts, but in other States. Miss Lent had lately lost her mother. Soon after, she herself had to undergo an operation, from which, it is said, she could have recovered if she had really cared to do so; but without her mother she had lost the wish to live. May peace be with these two good women!

Barrington, N. Y.—An able address on suffrage was made at a meeting of the local grange by Lewis C. Williams of Middlesex, Yates County Pomona lecturer.

Two Young Suffragists

Wallace Bohning, of Miller, South Dakota, Enjoying a "Last Laugh" in The Woman's Journal

A NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

A sage once said, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

We are hearing a great deal these days about Suffrage Training Schools, but here is an example of a new kind.

Wallace and Ruth, as you see, have registered early in this school. Like all good suffragists, they believe in reading the Woman's Journal, and you may be confident that when they grow up, they will not depart from the way in which they are being trained.

Ruth Peacock, of Superior, Wisconsin, is Deeply Interested in Woman's Rights

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES WILL PRACTICE LAW

Two Women Workers in Treasury Admitted to Bar Before Supreme Court of District of Columbia

Washington, D. C.—Two women have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as a result of recent examinations.

The successful contestants are both employed in the United States Treasury. Miss Marietta Deehan won first honors at the Washington School of Law, from which she was graduated last June. She was born in Portland, Me., and has been employed in the office of the supervising architect.

Miss Eileen Sweeney took the second prize at the Washington School of Law. She was born in New York City and came to Washington four years ago to take a position in the customs division of the Treasury.

Chief Justice Covington presided at the ceremony and welcomed the new lawyers, after outlining to them the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession.

Eighty men were admitted at the same meeting.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY RETAINED AND RAISED

Denver, Col.—Instead of dropping Miss Clara R. Mozzor from the Attorney's office she has been retained as an assistant with a raise of $300. Miss Mozzor will be named to take the place of the Third Assistant, who has resigned. Women's organizations of the city and State joined in the fight to keep Miss Mozzor in her position.

MAY HAVE MATRONS IN OHIO TOWN

Lorain, O.—Mayor L. M. Moore is considering appointing women on the police force to supervise dance halls. He has been prompted to this by a request from the local Federation of Women's Societies, who have offered to secure volunteers for the task.

Policewomen have been employed in Cleveland for some time for supervision of dances with great success. Brookline, Mass., is employing one woman on the police force. She has investigated over 200 cases since October.

MASS MEETING BRINGS $1,200 FOR MAINE

At an enthusiastic mass meeting in Portland on Jan. 18, $1200 was raised for suffrage work in Maine.

An announcement was made by the president of the State Association, Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, that Maine is to be organized along political lines for campaign purposes.

Women on Education Board

Mayor Whitehead of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed Mrs. Geo. R. Shepard as a member of the Board of Education. A woman has never before held this position in Niagara Falls.

Editorial Page

NEW LEAGUE IN S. CAROLINA

Darlington, S. C.—Miss Eudora Ramsey addressed a fair sized crowd in the court house here on Jan. 23. Her audience was much interested, and at the conclusion of her talk slips of paper were distributed for the signatures of those who believe in equal suffrage. Officers of the new Darlington League were elected as follows:

Mrs. K. M. James, president; Mrs. J. A. McIness, vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Dennis, secretary, and Miss Aileen Ward, treasurer.

UMATILLA GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Woman Mayor Starts Economy Campaign—Plans to Clean Up City Hall

Umatilla, Ore.—Expenses have been cut $57 a month as a result of the first meeting of the newly elected council of women, presided over by the Mayor, Mrs. Laura J. Starcher.

The council has also ordered the installation of sixteen new street lamps, the cleaning and repairing of the City Hall, and a general cleaning for the whole town. The members decided to co-operate in the building of a section of the new Columbia River highway east from the Dalles river. A press report says:

"The men of the town now have had an opportunity to get a peek at the new government and have about made up their minds that the Mayor and her colleagues have started out in a most determined manner and are likely to get results."

BELIEVES VOTE WOULD PUT END TO IMPOSITIONS

Principal of Manhattan School Declares Consolidation of Schools is Scheme for False Economy by Forces "Higher Up"—Ballot Would Compel Respect From Officials

"If we were 22,000 voters, instead of just so many women teachers, we would not be imposed upon in this manner," remarked a representative of the Manhattan Teachers' Council, Miss Jessie B. Colburn, in a hearing in New York on Jan. 26.

The imposition Miss Colburn referred to was the suggested consolidation of Public School No. 109 for boys and No. 109 for girls. "The women principals of the city will oppose to the end all attempts to amalgamate public schools, many of which are already overcrowded," said Miss Colburn as spokesman for the principals.

A description of conditions in the Washington Irving High School by Miss Edith Tuttle was a strong argument against consolidation.

"The subway jam is bad enough, but our hallways and corridors, especially during the period when the part-time students are together, is just as bad," she said. "Congestion is the serious problem in our school. It is just a 'plant'—a beehive, teeming with excitement and intense struggle, not a school house where school life and school spirit should exist. There are so many girls herded together and so many teachers that the principal has not the opportunity of knowing either well enough to use his personal influence to any advantage. The larger a school is and the more pupils it has under one administrative head, the harder it is to give the pupils the personal attention without which they amount to little less than mere machines."

Miss Colburn charged that the schools were being managed by some one "higher up" and that the principals of two schools were never consulted as to the wisdom of merging. To her, the consolidation of schools 109, boys and girls, is a plan to cut down salary outlay at the expense of the children's welfare. She does not want to see the future mothers of the city treated as mere poppets of an administration which seeks to crowd more children into a building than the structure can hold.

Mrs. C. J. Holman of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Ramsey County Suffrage Association, is the author of the chart recently published in The Woman's Journal, showing the status of different States in regard to some important kinds of legislation.

WHITMAN ASKED TO PLACE WOMEN ON CITY BOARDS

New York Organization Finds Feeble-Minded Asylum Without One Woman Manager—Letter to Governor Reminds Him State Has Many Talented Women to Draw On

New York City.—It would seem logical that the managerial Boards of State institutions caring for women and children should have some women members but in New York such is not the case.

The Women's City Club of the metropolis has recently communicated with Governor Whitman, asking him to consider the appointment of more women to the boards of reformatory and charitable institutions when vacancies occur. The club finds that in the Rome Custodial Asylum, which cares for about 1,500 feeble-minded inmates of all ages and both sexes, there is no woman on the board of managers. The State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, where about half the residents are women, has no woman representative on its board. Only one woman member has been appointed to serve at the State institution for feeble-minded children.

The letter to the governor concludes with this statement:

"New York State boasts an unusually large number of well informed trained women of marked ability, and in behalf of the thousands of women and children in our State institutions we respectfully urge you to give this matter your most careful consideration."

WOMEN RANK HIGH IN EXAMINATION

The examination on "Standard Safeguards in Transmission Machinery," given the inspectors of the Department of Labor of New Jersey, had eighteen entries—sixteen men and two women.

In the final markings, four men stood higher than the women, and two of these men were experts on electrical inspections and exhaust control. The two women were only a point and a fraction apart. The highest man was only five points above the lower woman, and she was 60 points above the lowest man.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE WANTS 8-HOUR DAY

The Middle Atlantic Eight-hour Conference of the National Women's Trade Union League sent, at its adjournment, a telegram to President Wilson urging him to "include in his legislative program a bill for an eight-hour day and no more than a forty-eight-hour week for women, the products of whose labor go into interstate commerce."

The conference indorsed the bill pending in Congress to establish a women's division of the United States Department of Labor under a woman chief.

A CORRECTION

In your issue of Jan. 20 I saw a very interesting chart showing a comparison of nine laws affecting children and women. I have not been able to analyze the chart exhaustively, but on two points, viz., laws relating to child labor and compulsory education, we find a number of errors. Some States which were marked black have very good laws (New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri, for example), and the chart does not distinguish between States having poor laws or no laws at all. It is therefore impossible to know by what standards a law was judged to be poor, and States like Wyoming appear white, when other States, such as Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, have laws better than Wyoming's.—Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary National Child Labor Commission.

News From the States

LOS ANGELES BOASTS MANY WOMEN DRIVERS

Good Roads, Ample Sign Posts Encourage Women to Indulge in Motoring — Many Travel Great Distances

Los Angeles.—Of the 79,000 registered automobile drivers in Los Angeles county, 16,000 are women, according to the estimates of dealers. This is a very high percentage.

The reasons assigned for the popularity of the auto with the women are the good roads, the 14,000 sign posts that have been placed along 12,000 miles of highway by the Automobile Club of Southern California, and a climate that permits use of pleasure cars every day in the year.

Checks made along the State boulevards leading to San Diego, 125 miles south of Los Angeles, and San Francisco, 500 miles north, show that the women drivers do not confine their trips to short distances, but enjoy their cars in fullest measure.

SPONSOR NAMED FOR PENNSYLVANIA BILL

Representative Whitaker's District Gave Majority for Suffrage in 1915—Leaders Blame Speaker Baldwin for Unfair Action

Philadelphia, Pa.—The woman suffrage amendment in the Pennsylvania legislature this session will be sponsored by Representative Samuel A. Whitaker, of Phoenixville.

In a statement issued Jan. 26, Mr. Whitaker said he "anticipated much pleasure" in introducing the constitutional amendment, and urged the importance of presenting it at the present session.

Attending the conference of suffrage leaders at which the announcement was made were Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president; Mrs. L. L. Smith, of Chester county; Mrs. George A. Dunning, Philadelphia, county chairman, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois. A delegation called on Whitaker at his office in the Franklin Bank Building.

Both Mrs. Orlady and Whitaker blamed Speaker "Dick" Baldwin for his attempt to sidetrack action on suffrage this year on pretense of "economy."

"We do not remember," said Mrs. Orlady, referring to Baldwin's excuse for dodging a resubmission of a suffrage amendment, "that there was any question raised concerning this point when the road bond issue, which was defeated in 1913, was introduced in the legislature again in 1915.

"If it is right for the people to pass again in five years upon the road-bond issue, why is it not proper for the electorate to pass again upon such an issue as the enfranchising of half the population of the State?

"The road bond amendment received 259,042 votes in its favor. The woman suffrage amendment received 385,348 favorable votes. It costs just as much to submit the bond issue amendment, we suppose, as it does to submit the suffrage amendment."

Whitaker's district, Chester County, gave a majority for the suffrage amendment in 1915. He is captain of Battery C, of Phoenixville, recently returned from the Mexican border.

LIQUOR FRANCHISE BILL BEFORE CONNECTICUT HOUSE

Hartford, Conn.—The bill designed to allow women to vote on all questions pertaining to local option and the issuing of liquor licenses was before the House on Jan. 26. The State Suffrage Association is backing the bill.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE PRISON REFORM

Trenton, N. J.—The appointment of an investigating committee to look into conditions in New Jersey prisons was endorsed by the State Woman Suffrage Association at a meeting of its executive board at the home of Mrs. George Schisler on Jan. 29. The present prison system was condemned.

On Jan. 30, Mrs. Augusta Hughston of New York addressed the Wayne County League at a meeting in the Highland Park High School. On Feb. 3, the bill for a women's reformatory, introduced by Senator Alton Roberts, was discussed at a mass meeting in Twentieth Century Club.

Only a mother knows what a man costs—and mothers have no voice in "Council of War."—John J. Mullowney.

OMAHA CLUB ASKS REPRESENTATION

Mayor Gets Hint to Place Woman on Civil Service Board—Promises to Do Best Thing For City

Omaha, Neb.—The Woman's Club wants civil service reform. It also wants a woman on the Civil Service Commission. At a recent meeting Mayor James Dahlman stated that three men would make up the commission, as provided by the bill in the Legislature.

"What's that?" came a chorus of voices. The Mayor looked at the bill, and found that it said members. "Will one of those three members be a woman?" asked Mrs. F. H. Cole of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"If I am the Mayor, I will appoint three members who will deliver the goods along the lines I want them to," was the Mayor's response.

The Woman's Club passed resolutions commending the Mayor for his attitude, and recommending that the proposed civil service bill be pattened after that adopted in New York City.

LITTLE RHODY CELEBRATES NORTH DAKOTA VICTORY

Providence, R. I.—To commemorate the winning of presidential suffrage in North Dakota, Rhode Island suffragists held a gala night at a local theatre on the evening of Jan. 28. Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, one of the ablest ministers in the State, was the speaker. He affirmed that "an argument against woman suffrage is not worth the breath it takes to utter it." Several resolutions were passed.

There are 263,315 women stenographers and typewriters in the United States.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Wisconsin

Madison.—The best convention ever held in the history of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association closed Jan. 19 in Madison by a meeting of the new Executive Board, composed of Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president, Waukesha; Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Maud McCreery, Green Bay, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee, recording secretary; Mrs. Glenn Turner, Madison, corresponding secretary; Miss E. E. Robinson, Kenosha treasurer; Miss M. V. Brown, Madison, and Mrs. A. W. Schorger, Madison, auditors, and the Rev. Olympia Brown, Racine, honorary president.

The following committee chairmen were appointed by that board. Congressional, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Legislative, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison; Finance, Miss Harriet F. Cain, Kenosha, and Miss Etelka Jacobi, Milwaukee; Educational, Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush, Portage; Literature, Mrs. A. R. Mc-Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. M. Youmans, Waukesha; German Press, Mrs. B. C. Cudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. O. Sonderegger, Milwaukee; Organization, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids.

With this strong Executive Board the organization is planning greater activity along all lines in the immediate future. The decision to put a suffrage amendment before the Legislature this winter compels strong organization work in all parts of the State and the active co-operation of every suffragist. A budget of $10,000 was adopted.

Stenographer

Experienced woman stenographer and typewriter desires engagement where ability is appreciated. Would especially like to make an arrangement with someone who want a few hours' work a day. Typewriting done at home if preferred. Address M., 60 Townsend St., Roxbury.

Motor Law

What Every Automobile Owner Should Know

The statutes of all the States, traffic regulations of many cities and the principles of the motor vehicle law presented in a comprehensive manner by Frank S. Shambland of the Des Moines Bar, for use by automobile owners, dealers and garage men. Paper cover, $1.00; cloth bound, $2.00. Send bill, postal money order or bank draft to Home Publishing Company, 311 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, and book will be sent prepaid. If not satisfactory return in five days and money will be refunded. Agents wanted.

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FRENCH POST-WAR PROBLEM PUT UP TO WOMEN

Working Women Listen to Discussion of Social Evil—Are Told Reform Must Come Through Their Efforts

By RUTH HARL, Special Correspondent in France for Woman's Journal

France after the war. To those in America who watch the war headlines from day to day with the news, "a thousand yards of trenches taken," "a small salient lost," the problems of the times coming after the war must seem in the far distant future. But to France the problem is a vital one with which she is already trying to come to grips. And as always in the problems of nations, woman is to take her part, and perhaps it will be a more serious part than we dream of. But I will suggest only one phase of woman's work now and after the war, and that is the social evil. For that question, although always a sore in the side, grows and festers where one finds large armies of men.

The other day a doctor friend of mine asked me if I would care to attend a meeting for women that evening at which he was to speak. We had become acquainted through the fact that I am a suffragist and have voted a number of times. He, himself, is a believer in feminism and is keenly interested in the future for women of France. After his invitation to me to attend the meeting he went on to explain that the subject was not "convenable," that it was upon the social evil, but that being an American I might be interested. I admitted that I was interested and accepted the invitation.

The meeting was in Belleville, a district of Paris that corresponds with the New York "East Side" or the Chicago "Halsted Street district." Meetings were held there once a week under the auspices of a few women interested in the advancement of their sex.

The hall was large, but almost every seat was taken. It was a most interesting gathering, the audience being totally composed of working women. They had all spent a hard day in the factory or the munition works, but they still found the time to attend this meeting. Many of them brought their children with them.

The doctor gave a clear, concise talk, not too long and not too technical, and the women listened with keen interest from the beginning to the end. He described how the social evil has always been a problem with the State, and that with the war and the consequent unnatural conditions under which the men are living it has spread. His statistics demonstrated that before the war one soldier in every four showed traces of having had a venereal disease, but that now it is one in every two. Then he went on and explained to the women how contagious these diseases were and the precautions they must take upon the return of the men from the trenches so that it would not spread throughout the country.

At the end of the talk I expressed to the doctor my surprise that one could talk so freely in France upon the subject. He replied that it was only lately, and now one could talk only to the working classes, that the eyes of the better classes must still remain closed. Then he went on to outline that it was through the women the reform must come; that when they waked up and realized the danger and refused their daughters in marriage unless the man was in good health, then things would change. He said public opinion now is such that a young man in such a condition feels that he has become a man.

But I went away from the meeting feeling that indeed the cause of women, the cause for a higher life for all was advancing with each day. The absorbed interest of those women, the earnestness of the doctor. America, France, we are all marching forward together, hand in hand.

"TEACHERAGE" MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Special House for Instructor Proves Benefit to Her and Her Pupils—Custom Grows in West

The teacherage, or cottage for a teacher, has been tried in Washington and Idaho, and has been a distinct success. Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, State Superintendent of Education for Washington, the State that has gone the farthest with this new institution, says:

"We believe the teacher's cottage the best way to secure better teachers; better teachers the best way to create community centers; community centers the best way to revive rural life, with far-reaching economic effects in making possible rural organization.

"In more than 112 districts of Washington where a teacher's cottage is provided, it has been found that much better trained and more efficient teachers can be secured at the usual salary, and that these teachers will usually remain in the community long enough to discover its needs, help it to realize its possibilities, and in every way become valuable factors in the life of the neighborhood."

MORE COMMENTS ON THE JOURNAL

J. Paul Foster, Secretary, Governing Board, Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

"I have watched the Journal's growth, and it certainly is a good omen to the cause that practical men are adopting what were considered yesterday's ideals."

Perry Walton, Walton Advertising Co.:

"I don't see how a woman who wants to keep posted on what women are doing in the world, whether she believes in equal suffrage or not, can neglect to read your medium. It is a summary of interesting news relating to women from the four corners of the world."

Mrs. George Howard Lewis (Buffalo, N. Y.):

"Let me congratulate you on the enlarged edition of the Woman's Journal."

William E. Hall:

"I desire to add my heartiest congratulations to your new move."

J. J. McPhillips:

"The broadened scope of your work and its far-reaching possibilities for good should be an inspiration."

SUFFRAGE BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

shire antis advanced at their hearing on Jan. 23 against presidential and municipal suffrage received a solar plexus blow when the suffragists took the floor. After the hearing the bill went to the Senate committee on revision of laws for consideration.

If the bill introduced Jan. 22 in the Nebraska House becomes a law, women will be permitted to vote for President of the United States, for municipal officers, and all others except those mentioned in the State constitution. Separate ballots and ballot boxes for women are among the features of the measure. A bill for a constitutional convention was also entered.

Ohio Resolution Introduced

A joint resolution providing for the submission of a full suffrage amendment for woman suffrage in Ohio was introduced in the senate Jan. 23 by Senator Holden.

Supporters of the measures now pending for presidential woman suffrage declare that the resolution was introduced with a view to defeating the Reynolds' bill on presidential franchise.

The women themselves are working for the limited franchise measure. Four speakers talked for an hour on Jan. 25, explaining to the lower House why they ought to favor the Reynolds' bill. There will be another hearing soon.

A favorable report is expected on the constitutional amendment in Illinois.

For Resubmission in Iowa

A joint resolution providing for resubmission of the suffrage amendment was introduced Jan 27 by Senator Parker of Iowa.

No time was fixed for introduction of the resolution in the house but it was expected that Representative Roy A. Murray of Buena Vista County would perform that service within the next few days.

Both Senator Parker and Representative Murray are enthusiastic champions of the cause.

South Dakota at Work Again

Despite their recent defeat, women of South Dakota are jubilant. By a vote of 66 to 27, the lower house of the South Dakota Legislature on Jan. 25 passed the joint resolution for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution in the 1918 general election. The Senate had passed the resolution ten days before.

On Jan. 24 three bills were introduced in the Vermont House of Representatives, one to give the women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors; one to spread the poll tax at half the present rate over all residents, and give all the right to vote in town meeting; a third to give tax-paying women the right to vote in town meeting. These bills all went to the Committee on Suffrage and Elections.

A bill to permit women to vote in all Texas primaries, which in effect would provide complete woman suffrage, as the primaries there correspond to general elections elsewhere, was introduced in the Texas Senate on Jan. 29. Sponsors of the bill expressed confidence that it would receive the necessary majority vote.

CARTOONIST TO TALK FOR MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will have an open-house meeting on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 9, at 3 P. M., when Mr. Bengaugh, the cartoonist, will give a chalk talk on woman suffrage. All suffragists, whether members of the association or not, are invited to be present in the New England Women's club rooms, 585 Boylston street.

"There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it. It is as true of men as a class as it is of an hereditary nobility or a class of property holders."—Buckle, in History of Civilization.

TURKISH WOMEN JOIN TO BREAK EASTERN WAYS

Fifty Branches of New Move Have Thirty Thousand Members—Madame Halide Frees Sex From Church Court

(Special Correspondence, New Orleans Times-Picayune)

Constantinople.—The "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country" is the name of a new movement which is stirring in the minds and hearts of the women of Turkey today. Thousands of women are breaking away from the shackles of tradition and are beginning to ponder what they can do to better the social structure of the race. Much of this change has arisen since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The president of the League is Madame Nignar Hanum, wife of a judge in the Court of Appeals. Thirty thousand members are said to be enrolled in the fifty branches scattered through Asia and southeastern Europe. The League has a fund of $65,000; it holds meetings, prints and distributes pamphlets and pursues the policy of making unbearable the lives of ministers and other officials who do not want to liberate womankind.

One of the most prominent members is said to be Refie Hanum. She specializes in women's legal rights, and has managed to free Turkish women from the hated authority of the ecclesiastical courts, a step which means much for the emancipation of her sex.

Woman's right meetings, it is said, are being held in all parts of Constantinople. At Adrianople meetings are being held to force the authorities to clean the dirty streets.

The story of another woman, Halide Hanum, shows how women are influencing affairs. The military governor in Syria and commander of the Fourth Army is General Dahemal Pasha. Dahemal spends half his time in Damascus and half in Jerusalem. When governor of Adana he set to work to organize Syria for war. At first Syria was to be the base for attacking Egypt, but later Dahemal had to think of defence. He rushed on railroad works, and built munitions factories and army tailoring factories like a second Lloyd George. He wanted the whole Fourth Army to supply itself with everything except rifles, guns and big shells. After Dahemal had started half a dozen high schools alt on a military-technical basis, he invited witnesses from Constantinople to see his work. Among them as an authority on education and labor, came Halide Hanum.

Madame Halide secretly summoned a meeting of Moslem women, and counseled them to take advantage of the war in order to gain the right to work equally with men. Then she visited Jerusalem, where on a hilltop close to Kaiser Wilhelm's Johannite Hospice the profane Dahemal runs a cartridge factory. She told the Armenian women to go on strike for the sake of their oppressed Moslem sisters. No one in Jerusalem had heard of a strike before, but this strike came off. Dahemal threatened to shoot anyone who interfered with the making of cartridges, but Halide promised to stop the strike if he would employ Moslem women, and she undertook to get him 10,000 within a fortnight. Dahemal gave way; and now Christian and Moslem women work side by side. After that Halide went to Beirut, and founded a branch of the "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country."

Many influential Turks are giving powerful support to the League. Grand Vizier Prince Said Halim has backed the organization with $10,000 and promises more; 1917 promises to be a great year for the women of Turkey, says the despatch to the Times Picayune.

(Copyright, 1917, by Curtis Brown.)

THE NEW WOMAN'S JOURNAL

(Editorial in Springfield Republican Jan. 25)

With the new year the Woman's Journal, oldest suffrage newspaper in the world, enlarged its columns and took on the modern form. This revolution in the work of George Brewster Gallup, well known among advertising men, who has cast in his lot with the paper which was founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. It has remained a family asset ever since, and now, with expert help, has been brought up to date in dress and contents. It is not surprising that an immediate growth of circulation is the result. In view of this week's mid-winter convention here of the State Woman Suffrage Association, the last issue of the Woman's Journal carried a well-illustrated appreciation of Springfield. This is only one instance of the extent to which live newspaper methods have been introduced. Not only does the Woman's Journal carry the fullest record of progress in the cause to which it is dedicated, but additional features have been introduced which enrich and dignify the publication. Perhaps the time may come when there will be a daily Woman's Journal.

MAINE SUFFRAGISTS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

petition was started to repeal it at the election of November, 1912. There were more than 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet it was found impossible to secure the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

"As to the third point, the expense involved. The State treasurers of every suffrage State have declared that woman suffrage has not appreciably increased election expenses. Denver, last year, recorded the lowest per capita cost of voting (14c) of the larger cities of the United States. In Cheyenne, Wyoming, voting costs 10c per capita, a less sum than in any city of its size. In the same year New York paid 27c per capita and Chicago 32c, but for the five cents which Chicago paid more than New York, Chicago voted men and women—the largest number of voters ever voting in any city in America. The cost per voter in New York is $1.60, in Chicago only 57c.

"Since women had the vote in California, one Legislature passed more constructive legislation than had been passed in the previous decade. At the same time, though these laws necessitated new government activities, government expenses increased at a 5 per cent lower rate than in the previous five-year period.

"Governor Johnson of California says: 'There is every reason to regard equal suffrage as having justified itself in California. The women have proved themselves a great force for good government. Their understanding of politics is surprisingly keen. On every occasion when they have thus far exercised the franchise, they have proved themselves intelligent voters. In several particular instances, the women have waged battles in this State in behalf of decency and good government that challenge the highest regard for them as voting citizens.'

"You cannot think that Maine women are less fit to vote than western women, or that we are fit to vote in some States and not in others. You cannot consider it fair that I, for example, who have voted in California, should in my native State be placed in the humble category of lunatics and idiots.

"Maine is historically a progressive State. It was the first State east of the Mississippi to adopt the initiative and the referendum. Maine has direct primaries, a 54-hour law, workman's compensation, and all the rest. But unless Maine gives representation to women, her present and future history will be unworthy of her past."

WANTS VOTE FOR CHILDREN'S GOOD

Julia Lathrop Tells How Emancipation of Woman Benefits Children — Believes Suffrage a Step Toward Child Welfare

An address delivered by Miss Julia C. Lathrop before the National Suffrage Convention:

Woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the march of society forward. Instead of being incompatible with child welfare, it leads toward it, and is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home.

Judge Things by Effect on Children

A little more than one-third of all the people in this country, something over 29,500,000 in actual numbers, are children under fifteen—that is, still in a state of tutelage; and it is of unbounded importance that nothing be done by the rest of us which would injure this budding growth. So it is right to judge in large measure any proposed change in our social fabric by its probable effect on that dependent third of the race to whom we are pledged, for whose succession it is the work of this generation to prepare. What we propose is to give women universal suffrage. It is charged that this enlargement of the freedom of women would revolutionize the household; that, from being a suitable nest for the young, a sanctuary and a place of refuge for wearied husbands and fathers, it would become a mere unattended lodging, open to the four winds of heaven, its sweetness and serenity departed.

Once Men Owned Wife and Child

Do we propose a mad revolution, changing violently the current of historical conditions? Let us look at those parts of the world where one may see the conditions of a thousand years preserved as the bee in amber. There is hardly a stage in the development of woman and the family which we cannot see somewhere in the world today. We do not know the manners of the caveman, and perhaps we are doing him an injustice when we take it for granted that he wooed with a club the woman whose necklace-clad skeleton lies by his in their stone grave by the sea at Mentone. We know that in Africa today we find a type as primitive as that which we imagine the caveman to represent—we can find the girl decked out by her mother in the morning and put up for sale before night, as if she were a string of bananas. It is the primitive fashion that a man shall own his wife, his child, his cattle, his goods, all with the same absolute tenure. The African girl of today is a survival. It is a long step from her legal status to the rights under the law of any girl in America. A revolution has been effected here, if you please; woman has acquired the right to her own person. Have her children suffered?

Women Now Have Souls

It was a great revolution when a religion was established which allowed a woman to have a soul. Millions of people still devoutly follow religions which deny her that respectability—the Mohammadan, for instance, who thanks God once a day that he is not a woman. In how many countries must women still apologize for their existence! A child was seen emerging from the school door in a Maryland town weeping bitterly. She was a tiny creature, obviously below the legal school age. When asked what troubled her she wailed, "Oh, I must go home to get my excuse for being born!" It is a great revolution that the Western woman, unlike the women of the Orient, no longer finds it necessary to offer an excuse for being born.

Does Mother's Education Hurt Child?

It was a great revolution when women were allowed to learn the alphabet. It was a great revolution when the woman-child was sent to school with her brothers and neighbors, so that boys and girls are brought up together in the free, public, non-charitable schools of America, knowing each other and respecting each others' minds by the daily test of the classroom. When we stop to contemplate this revolution, do we not find that it has given the American woman an education for the suffrage such as no other women in the world have ever enjoyed? And only recently this last revolution has been extended to cover the higher education of women. Will we admit that an educated mother is a worse mother than an ignorant one? Newman says:

"It is the ignorance and carelessness of mothers that directly causes a large proportion of the infant mortality which sweeps away every year in England and Wales alone 120,000 under twelve months of age."

Verrill, in his recent study of deaths of babies in an American textile town, has shown that ignorance, rather than mill work, was the common factor among the mothers. Again, as if to let women off in nothing, Newman says, "Yet, after all they (the advantages claimed for the crèche system) are but a palliative method of prevention, and are not to be compared for a moment in value with education and training of the mother. No scheme of assisting maternity can ever have a wholesome effect which lessens the sense of responsibility or minimizes the essential value of personal service."

Do Mother's Property Rights Hurt Child?

It was a revolution when women were given equal property rights over their goods and equal rights over their children. We must blush that there are States in this country where that revolution is still to be accomplished. I have heard an old Illinois lawyer describe the early efforts to secure equal property rights for women in that State, and the constant objection that such laws would destroy the family, that there could be no harmony in the family unless the ownership were all in one person, and that person the man. It was feared then, as now, that women would become tyrannous and unbearable if they were allowed too much independence. Do children suffer because their mothers own property?

Women Tyrants Found in Orient

The old tales of the Orient, the facts in the life of the Orient today, show that the real tyranny of woman is not found in modern Western life, where women have many ways to express themselves. The real tyranny is to be found in that patriarchal system of the Orient where the oldest woman is the head of the great household, her daughters-in-law slaves under her, and where intrigue must take the place of direct action. The expression of individual dignity and conviction, the influence which comes from an independent judgment, are here reduced to their lowest terms. They still exist, for human nature is in itself a thing so sweet, so lovable, so sound, that it can never entirely be destroyed, however unfavorable the circumstances. No one has pointed this out mor exquisitely than Maeterlinck in his essay on "Justice," where he described the girl of the harem discoursing to the Grand Vizier with wonderful clarity and sweetness upon the nature of justice, her own state the expression of an immense and crushing injustice of which neither she nor her owner was conscious.

Equal Suffrage Would Promote Peace

The greatest possible industrial and economic change would be universal disarmament, the beginning of an era of peaceful agreement between nations. Even the great war lords wrest their armaments from their subjects on the pretext that they are necessary in order to preserve peace. It has been said from the beginning that women should not vote because they cannot fight. That is the soundest reason in the world why they should vote. For here is a great element which, from the Trojan women down, has always borne the weighted horror of war. Would not they, if they could, vote for universal disarmament? Here indeed would be a revolution, and there is no one in the world so bold as to assert that this is not a revolution devoutly to be hoped.

Votes for Women Next Step

Suffrage for women is not the final word in human freedom, but it is the next step in the onward march, because it is the next step in equalizing the rights and balancing the duties of the two types of individuals who make up the human race. Nature has arranged a great demarcation of daily duties between men and women, inside the embracing circle of their common interests. This has been called "the century of the child." We may well believe that the coming century will see a new sense of justice toward the child, a new standard raised for his welfare. But let us not overlook the fact that the century of the woman has made possible the century of the child. It is our fundamental truism in the Western world that the state of women connotes the state of civilization, and it is a waste of words to endeavor to point out that the influence of woman in the Western world, with its comparative freedom and openness, is more wholesome for the rational progress of the race than is her seclusion in the Orient. Yet in certain States we are told that there is an arbitrary end to this freedom of expression; that a woman may walk unveiled in the road, she may own herself, she may learn the alphabet, she may own her own property, she may work laboriously for wages in all sorts of occupations to support herself, she may work side by side with men in factories; but ruin will result if she is allowed a voice in deciding the legal questions affecting herself, her property, her work.

S---c of Duty Enlarged

The history of the extension of the suffrage to men has been that when a new class was admitted to the suffrage there came with it an enlarged sense of duty, a large expression in laws serviceable to the whole people. I need not remind this audience of the convincing manner in which Helen Summer has illustrated this point by the English history of the '30s, when the reform bill extended the suffrage, and the alertness to human suffering which then developed resulted in new factory and corn laws.

Apprenticeship Took Child from Family

An interesting book has lately appeared, called "English Apprenticeship and Child Labor." Valuable in itself, its reading gives an unexpected by-product of conviction that the English-speaking race has slowly acquired its present democratic confidence in the family as the best nursery of the race. That system of apprenticeship, which is described again and again as the most effective and the cheapest system of technical education every invented, depended upon taking the lad away from his family during the most formative period of youth and placing him absolutely in the tutelage of a master whose relation to him was primarily commercial. We talk sometimes as if we were destroying family authority by labor and education laws. In fact, we are just asserting that the family is supreme. Contrast the apprentice system, which at its best for trade use turned a boy over to a master for seven years to live in his house and be subject to his authority; at its worst, with pauper apprentices forcibly taken out of their families, if through misfortune or innocent poverty they were forced to ask charity. This disregard of family it was which made the history of the hardships of English child-laborers the most moving page in English history.

Family Sacredness Recognized

Today no system of technical or vocational training could for one moment obtain a hearing which depended on taking children out of their homes to be subject to the authority of a trade master for seven years' apprenticeship. Nor do we find it tolerable that children should be legally removed from their parents merely because of poverty. We do not find it tolerable that women should work in shops or factories or other women's homes, if it means leaving their children neglected and wretched. It is true that we do not yet know how to deal with this problem effectively. But the abomination of such

(Continued on page 29)

History of Spanish-American Literature

By Alfred Coester, Ph.D.

Women's clubs that are studying the literature and culture of Latin America will find in this book a mine of information accessible nowhere else. It may be ordered from the author, at 1061 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Price $2.25, postpaid.

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The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York desired a story of Fifth Avenue to commemorate its fortieth anniversary; the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at the time the Shipping Bill was before Congress, wished an account of "Ships and Shipping of Old New York"; the Brooklyn Trust Company needed a book, "Rambles About Historic Brooklyn," to emphasize its entrance into a new building; and, to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Newark, the Fidelity Trust Company wanted a book on "Historic Newark"; we prepared and printed all of these books.

For the past ten years we have been preparing historic books on Boston for the State Street Trust Company. John S. Lawrence, writing a history of the textile industry, authorized us to prepare for him a book of 250 or more pages—"The Story of Textiles," which is now on sale in many of the leading book stores and in the reference shelves of the Public Libraries. We printed also the Memorial book on his father, Amory Appleton Lawrence.

The Provident Institution for Savings wished us to prepare for it a book to commemorate its 150th anniversary. We prepared a sketch of Boston as it was in 1816. The Hamond Mills, manufacturer of cotton blankets, wished, H. L. desired an imaginative story to interest mothers in blankets. The result was "The Story of Buany Cortez", a quaint, illustrated and interesting fairy tale, which the Company says has been the best advertising it has ever put out.

All of the above will give you an idea of our ability to handle any genealogy that you may desire printed, a town history or to put family memoirs in appropriate shape. In short, we do distinctive printing of all kinds, and can handle the job from the writing of the material to the printing of the work.

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News From the States

NATIONAL PLANS EASTER BAZAAR

Dancing and Other Features Will Entertain Visitors—State Associations Contribute Many Articles For Sale

Washington, D. C.—A Mi-careme dance for suffrage will open the Easter Bazaar to be given at the headquarters of the National Association at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, March 15, 16 and 17. In addition to dancing there will be a short entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, according to Miss Heloise Meyer, chairman of the Bazaar Committee.

This bazaar, which is being arranged by local suffrage clubs in co-operation with the National Association for the maintenance of the Rhode Island avenue house, will continue during the two days following Mid-Lent.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National Association, says that articles for sale are beginning to come in from the State Associations, all of which have signified their desire to contribute. Among the unusual things received is a lovely Mexican Serape of peculiar texture, sent by Mrs. J. O. Miller of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, and a Tiffany bracelet set with an opal and diamonds, contributed by Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Connecticut. Mrs. Taylor has also given a unique Oriental bag with ivory ornaments.

In addition to the sale of goods there will be a melting pot, in which will be deposited articles of gold and silver to be sold for suffrage, and a great many gifts for this purpose have already been received.

TRAINING SCHOOL OPENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Mass.—On Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10:30 A. M. to 4:15 P. M., for four successive weeks beginning Jan. 30, Massachusetts women will have the opportunity of receiving training by suffrage leaders in suffrage history, argument, parliamentary law, lobbying, organization and public speaking. The final examinations for certificates will be held Feb. 21.

The classes will be held at the State headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston. Instruction in suffrage history and argument, with a survey of suffrage as part of a world movement, will be given by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. She will also explain the two methods of obtaining suffrage and give the history of the Massachusetts constitutional convention.

The other members of the "faculty" are: Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, organization of new districts and conduct of local political campaigns; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, public speaking—including voice, enunciation, practical speaking points and speech material, and crowd psychology; Miss Mary W. Dewson, process of introducing bills into the Legislature and methods of lobbying; Mrs. Ruth Sibly Haskell, miscellaneous suffrage and the most helpful literature; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, publicity and propaganda; Mrs. Mary ', Wren, press work; Miss Elsie Wulkop, parliamentary practice; Mrs. George H. Parker, money raising.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN MANY CITIES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, who is serving the National American Woman Suffrage Association as chairman of its Social Committee, has enlisted for suffrage work a large number of socially prominent women throughout the country. These women have been organized into local Social Committees and are featuring suffrage at social entertainments.

The Washington Committee will open the suffrage society season with a luncheon to be given at the National suffrage headquarters at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, on Feb. 27. Members of the committee who are enlisted with Mrs. Seton in behalf of the affair are Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. P. O. Copley, Mrs. A. G. McClintock, Mrs. Glenn Smith Tinnin, Miss Heloise Meyer and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Among those expected as luncheon guests are Mrs. Alice Pomerene, wife of Senator Pomerene of Ohio and president of the Congressional Club; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. M. D. Moxhan. Mrs. Moxhan is chairman of the Social Committee of Wilmington, Del., one of the organizations founded by Mrs. Seton.

DANCE FOR SUFFRAGE

Detroit, Mich.—A Lincoln birthday ball will be given at the Pier on Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League. Mr. James K. Watkins is chairman of the floor committee, and Mrs. Myrta Vorce is in charge of general arrangements.

WINNING LEAGUE WILL RECEIVE PRIZE BANNER

Membership Contest in Connecticut to End February 8—Several Suffrage Bils in State Legislature

At a county conference to be held Feb. 8, a suffrage banner will be presented by the County Chairman, Miss Katharine Ludington, to the Suffrage League which has gained the largest proportionate increase of membership since October. All the Leagues have entered most heartily into this contest, and house-to-house canvassing in search of new members has been undertaken by several. The two Leagues which at present seem to be best in the running are both young, having been organized only a few months. Both have added over 200 per cent. to their membership.

There is a curious condition in the Connecticut Legislature just now. Although the suffragists have introduced three measures, not one of them has been referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, which consequently finds itself without any work. One of the measures is a resolution for the amendment of the State Constitution for full suffrage for women. This has gone to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The others are a bill for municipal and presidential suffrage and a bill to amend the school suffrage law by extending the right of the women to all elections on license or no-license. Both have been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The hearings will probably be held in about a month.

NINETEEN ANTIS FOUND IN INDIANAPOLIS

Nineteen Indianapolis women, impressed by the favorable sentiment toward the suffrage bill in the Legislature, have presented to the General Assembly a protest against its passage.

They claim to represent 90 per cent. of the women of the State. The assertion is so ridiculous that it is reported the figure 19 has come to be a by-word and joke on all occasions.

WOMEN PREPARE CIVICS BOOKLET

Municipal League Meets Long Felt Need With Its Compendium of City Ordinances—Dowling Praises Book

The Women's Municipal League of Boston has just issued a handbook which will be of interest to everybody. It is a collection of the laws and ordinances governing the citizens of Boston, compiled in handy form so as to be understood by all.

The introduction by Mr. John C. L. Dowling, counsel of the Boston Finance Commission, explains the aim and purpose of the League in getting it before the public.

"It has long been felt among students of municipal government in Boston that a volume or guidebook descriptive of the city government and its obligations and duties to the citizens of Boston was both necessary and proper. Mayors like Quincy and Matthews in the past have contributed much to a description of Boston's government by publications dealing with its municipal history, but their studies were literary treatises rather than compendiums of municipal facts. This little book brings together for the first time a large mass of carefully ordered material bearing upon the present powers and duties of the municipal government of Boston, and presents in a form valuable for study or for reference many of the present laws under which Boston's citizens live. It is a valuable and timely contribution to the literature of municipal research."

It seems just barely possible that if the women of the League are able to compile the city laws understandingly that they might be capable of voting for the men who make the laws.

TWO BAY STATE WORKERS CALLED

Massachusetts has lately lost two excellent suffrage workers, Mrs. Sarah F. Hapgood, founder of the Brighton and Allston League, a woman of the most lovable character, whose sweet disposition shone in her face; and Miss F. L. Lent, a very active member of the Ways and Means Committee, who had devoted herself especially to disposing of the woman suffrage coffee, and by her energy and executive ability had worked up a large sale for it not only in Massachusetts, but in other States. Miss Lent had lately lost her mother. Soon after, she herself had to undergo an operation, from which, it is said, she could have recovered if she had really cared to do so; but without her mother she had lost the wish to live. May peace be with these two good women!

Barrington, N. Y.—An able address on suffrage was made at a meeting of the local grange by Lewis C. Williams of Middlesex, Yates County Pomona lecturer.

Two Young Suffragists

Wallace Bohning, of Miller, South Dakota, Enjoying a "Last Laugh" in The Woman's Journal

A NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

A sage once said, "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

We are hearing a great deal these days about Suffrage Training Schools, but here is an example of a new kind.

Wallace and Ruth, as you see, have registered early in this school. Like all good suffragists, they believe in reading the Woman's Journal, and you may be confident that when they grow up, they will not depart from the way in which they are being trained.

Ruth Peacock, of Superior, Wisconsin, is Deeply Interested in Woman's Rights

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES WILL PRACTICE LAW

Two Women Workers in Treasury Admitted to Bar Before Supreme Court of District of Columbia

Washington, D. C.—Two women have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as a result of recent examinations.

The successful contestants are both employed in the United States Treasury. Miss Marietta Deehan won first honors at the Washington School of Law, from which she was graduated last June. She was born in Portland, Me., and has been employed in the office of the supervising architect.

Miss Eileen Sweeney took the second prize at the Washington School of Law. She was born in New York City and came to Washington four years ago to take a position in the customs division of the Treasury.

Chief Justice Covington presided at the ceremony and welcomed the new lawyers, after outlining to them the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession.

Eighty men were admitted at the same meeting.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY RETAINED AND RAISED

Denver, Col.—Instead of dropping Miss Clara R. Mozzor from the Attorney's office she has been retained as an assistant with a raise of $300. Miss Mozzor will be named to take the place of the Third Assistant, who has resigned. Women's organizations of the city and State joined in the fight to keep Miss Mozzor in her position.

MAY HAVE MATRONS IN OHIO TOWN

Lorain, O.—Mayor L. M. Moore is considering appointing women on the police force to supervise dance halls. He has been prompted to this by a request from the local Federation of Women's Societies, who have offered to secure volunteers for the task.

Policewomen have been employed in Cleveland for some time for supervision of dances with great success. Brookline, Mass., is employing one woman on the police force. She has investigated over 200 cases since October.

MASS MEETING BRINGS $1,200 FOR MAINE

At an enthusiastic mass meeting in Portland on Jan. 18, $1200 was raised for suffrage work in Maine.

An announcement was made by the president of the State Association, Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, that Maine is to be organized along political lines for campaign purposes.

Women on Education Board

Mayor Whitehead of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed Mrs. Geo. R. Shepard as a member of the Board of Education. A woman has never before held this position in Niagara Falls.

Editorial Page

NEW LEAGUE IN S. CAROLINA

Darlington, S. C.—Miss Eudora Ramsey addressed a fair sized crowd in the court house here on Jan. 23. Her audience was much interested, and at the conclusion of her talk slips of paper were distributed for the signatures of those who believe in equal suffrage. Officers of the new Darlington League were elected as follows:

Mrs. K. M. James, president; Mrs. J. A. McInnis, vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Dennis, secretary, and Miss Aileen Ward, treasurer.

UMATILLA GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Woman Mayor Starts Economy Campaign—Plans to Clean Up City Hall

Umatilla, Ore.—Expenses have been cut $57 a month as a result of the first meeting of the newly elected council of women, presided over by the Mayor, Mrs. Laura J. Starcher.

The council has also ordered the installation of sixteen new street lamps, the cleaning and repairing of the City Hall, and a general cleaning for the whole town. The members decided to co-operate in the building of a section of the new Columbia River highway east from the Dalles river. A press report says:

"The men of the town now have had an opportunity to get a peek at the new government and have about made up their minds that the Mayor and her colleagues have started out in a most determined manner and are likely to get results."

BELIEVES VOTE WOULD PUT END TO IMPOSITIONS

Principal of Manhattan School Declares Consolidation of Schools is Scheme for False Economy by Forces "Higher Up"—Baliot Would Compel Respect From Officials

"If we were 22,000 voters, instead of just so many women teachers, we would not be imposed upon in this manner," remarked a representative of the Manhattan Teachers' Council, Miss Jessie B. Colburn, in a hearing in New York on Jan. 26.

The imposition Miss Colburn referred to was the suggested consolidation of Public School No. 109 for boys and No. 109 for girls. "The women principals of the city will oppose to the end all attempts to amalgamate public schools, many of which are already overcrowded," said Miss Colburn as spokesman for the principals.

A description of conditions in the Washington Irving High School by Miss Edith Tuttle was a strong argument against consolidation.

"The subway jam is bad enough, but our hallways and corridors, especially during the period when the part-time students are together, is just as bad," she said. "Congestion is the serious problem in our school. It is just a 'plant'—a beehive, teeming with excitement and intense struggle, not a school house where school life and school spirit should exist. There are so many girls herded together and so many teachers that the principal has not the opportunity of knowing either well enough to use his personal influence to any advantage. The larger a school is and the more pupils it has under one administrative head, the harder it is to give the pupils the personal attention without which they amount to little less than mere machines."

Miss Colburn charged that the schools were being managed by some one "higher up" and that the principals of two schools were never consulted as to the wisdom of merging. To her, the consolidation of schools 109, boys and girls, is a plan to cut down salary outlay at the expense of the children's welfare. She does not want to see the future mothers of the city treated as mere puppets of an administration which seeks to crowd more children into a building than the structure can hold.

Mrs. C. J. Holman of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Ramsey County Suffrage Association, is the author of the chart recently published in The Woman's Journal, showing the status of different States in regard to some important kinds of legislation.

WHITMAN ASKED TO PLACE WOMEN ON CITY BOARDS

New York Organization Finds Feeble-Minded Asylum Without One Woman Manager—Letter to Governor Reminds Him State Has Many Talented Women to Draw On

New York City.—It would seem logical that the managerial Boards of State institutions caring for women and children should have some women members but in New York such is not the case.

The Women's City Club of the metropolis has recently communicated with Governor Whitman, asking him to consider the appointment of more women to the boards of reformatory and charitable institutions when vacancies occur. The club finds that in the Rome Custodial Asylum, which cares for about 1,500 feeble-minded inmates of all ages and both sexes, there is no woman on the board of managers. The State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, where about half the residents are women, has no woman representative on its board. Only one woman member has been appointed to serve at the State institution for feeble-minded children.

The letter to the governor concludes with this statement:

"New York State boasts an unusually large number of well informed trained women of marked ability, and in behalf of the thousands of women and children in our State institutions we respectfully urge you to give this matter your most careful consideration."

WOMEN RANK HIGH IN EXAMINATION

The examination on "Standard Safeguards in Transmission Machinery," given the inspectors of the Department of Labor of New Jersey, had eighteen entries—sixteen men and two women.

In the final markings, four men stood higher than the women, and two of these men were experts on electrical inspections and exhaust control. The two women were only a point and a fraction apart. The highest man was only five points above the lower woman, and she was 60 points above the lowest man.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE WANTS 8-HOUR DAY

The Middle Atlantic Eight-hour Conference of the National Women's Trade Union League sent, at its adjournment, a telegram to President Wilson urging him to "include in his legislative program a bill for an eight-hour day and no more than a forty-eight-hour week for women, the products of whose labor go into interstate commerce."

The conference indorsed the bill pending in Congress to establish a women's division of the United States Department of Labor under a woman chief.

A CORRECTION

In your issue of Jan. 20 I saw a very interesting chart showing a comparison of nine laws affecting children and women. I have not been able to analyze the chart exhaustively, but on two points, viz., laws relating to child labor and compulsory education, we find a number of errors. Some States which were marked black have very good laws (New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri, for example), and the chart does not distinguish between States having poor laws or no laws at all. It is therefore impossible to know by what standards a law was judged to be poor, and States like Wyoming appear white, when other States, such as Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, have laws better than Wyoming's.—Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary National Child Labor Commission.

News From the States

LOS ANGELES BOASTS MANY WOMEN DRIVERS

Good Roads, Ample Sign Posts Encourage Women to Indulge in Motoring — Many Travel Great Distances

Los Angeles.—Of the 79,000 registered automobile drivers in Los Angeles county, 16,000 are women, according to the estimates of dealers. This is a very high percentage.

The reasons assigned for the popularity of the auto with the women are the good roads, the 14,000 sign posts that have been placed along 12,000 miles of highway by the Automobile Club of Southern California, and a climate that permits use of pleasure cars every day in the year.

Checks mode along the State boulevards leading to San Diego, 125 miles south of Los Angeles, and San Francisco, 500 miles north, show that the women drivers do not confine their trips to short distances, but enjoy their cars in fullest measure.

SPONSOR NAMED FOR PENNSYLVANIA BILL

Representative Whitaker's District Gave Majority for Suffrage in 1915—Leaders Blame Speaker Baldwin for Unfair Action

Philadelphia, Pa.—The woman suffrage amendment in the Pennsylvania legislature this session will be sponsored by Representative Samuel A. Whitaker, of Phoenixville.

In a statement issued Jan. 26, Mr. Whitaker said he "anticipated much pleasure" in introducing the constitutional amendment, and urged the importance of presenting it at the present session.

Attending the conference of suffrage leaders at which the announcement was made were Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president; Mrs. L. L. Smith, of Chester county; Mrs. George A. Dunning, Philadelphia, county chairman, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois. A delegation called on Whitaker at his office in the Franklin Bank Building.

Both Mrs. Orlady and Whitaker blamed Speaker "Dick" Baldwin for his attempt to sidetrack action on suffrage this year on pretense of "economy."

"We do not remember," said Mrs. Orlady, referring to Baldwin's excuse for dodging a resubmission of a suffrage amendment, "that there was any question raised concerning this point when the road bond issue, which was defeated in 1913, was introduced in the legislature again in 1915.

"If it is right for the people to pass again in five years upon the road-bond issue, why is it not proper for the electorate to pass again upon such an issue as the enfranchising of half the population of the State?

"The road bond amendment received 259,042 votes in its favor. The woman suffrage amendment received 385,348 favorable votes. It costs just as much to submit the bond issue amendment, we suppose, as it does to submit the suffrage amendment."

Whitaker's district, Chester County, gave a majority for the suffrage amendment in 1915. He is captain of Battery C, of Phoenixville, recently returned from the Mexican border.

LIQUOR FRANCHISE BILL BEFORE CONNECTICUT HOUSE

Hartford, Conn.—The bill designed to allow women to vote on all questions pertaining to local option and the issuing of liquor licenses was before the House on Jan. 26. The State Suffrage Association is backing the bill.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE PRISON REFORM

Trenton, N. J.—The appointment of an investigating committee to look into conditions in New Jersey prisons was endorsed by the State Woman Suffrage Association at a meeting of its executive board at the home of Mrs. George Schisler on Jan. 29. The present prison system was condemned.

On Jan. 30, Mrs. Augusta Hughston of New York addressed the Wayne County League at a meeting in the Highland Park High School. On Feb. 3, the bill for a women's reformatory, introduced by Senator Alton Roberts, was discussed at a mass meeting in Twentieth Century Club.

Only a mother knows what a man costs—and mothers have no voice in "Council of War."—John J. Mullowney.

OMAHA CLUB ASKS REPRESENTATION

Mayor Gets Hint to Place Woman on Civil Service Board—Promises to Do Best Thing For City

Omaha, Neb.—The Woman's Club wants civil service reform. It also wants a woman on the Civil Service Commission. At a recent meeting Mayor James Dahlman stated that three men would make up the commission, as provided by the bill in the Legislature.

"What's that?" came a chorus of voices. The Mayor looked at the bill, and found that it said members. "Will one of those three members be a woman?" asked Mrs. F. H. Cole of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"If I am the Mayor, I will appoint three members who will deliver the goods along the lines I want them to," was the Mayor's response.

The Woman's Club passed resolutions commending the Mayor for his attitude, and recommending that the proposed civil service bill be pattened after that adopted in New York City.

LITTLE RHODY CELEBRATES NORTH DAKOTA VICTORY

Providence, R. I.—To commemorate the winning of presidential suffrage in North Dakota, Rhode Island suffragists held a gala night at a local theatre on the evening of Jan. 28. Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, one of the ablest ministers in the State, was the speaker. He affirmed that "an argument against woman suffrage is not worth the breath it takes to utter it." Several resolutions were passed.

There are 263,315 women stenographers and typewriters in the United States.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Wisconsin

Madison.—The best convention ever held in the history of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association closed Jan. 19 in Madison by a meeting of the new Executive Board, composed of Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president, Waukesha; Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Maud McCreery, Green Bay, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee, recording secretary; Mrs. Glenn Turner, Madison, corresponding secretary; Miss E. E. Robinson, Kenosha treasurer; Miss M. V. Brown, Madison, and Mrs. A. W. Schorger, Madison, auditors, and the Rev. Olympia Brown, Racine, honorary president.

The following committee chairmen were appointed by that board. Congressional, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Legislative, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison; Finance, Miss Harriet F. Cain, Kenosha, and Miss Etelka Jacobi, Milwaukee; Educational, Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush, Portage; Literature, Mrs. A. R. Mc-Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. M. Youmans, Waukesha; German Press, Mrs. B. C. Cudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. O. Sonderegger, Milwaukee; Organization, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids.

With this strong Executive Board the organization is planning greater activity along all lines in the immediate future. The decision to put a suffrage amendment before the Legislature this winter compels strong organization work in all parts of the State and the active co-operation of every suffragist. A budget of $10,000 was adopted.

Stenographer

Experienced woman stenographer and typewriter desires engagement where ability is appreciated. Would especially like to make an arrangement with someone who want a few hours' work a day. Typewriting done at home if preferred. Address M., 60 Townsend St., Roxbury.

Motor Law

What Every Automobile Owner Should Know

The statutes of all the States, traffic regulations of many cities and the principles of the motor vehicle law presented in a comprehensive manner by Frank S. Shankland of the Des Moines Bar, for use by automobile owners, dealers and garage men. Paper cover, $1.00; cloth bound, $2.00. Send bill, postal money order or bank draft to Home Publishing Company, 311 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, and book will be sent prepaid. If not satisfactory return in five days and money will be refunded. Agents wanted.

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FRENCH POST-WAR PROBLEM PUT UP TO WOMEN

Working Women Listen to Discussion of Social Evil—Are Told Reform Must Come Through Their Efforts

By RUTH HARL, Special Correspondent in France for Woman's Journal

France after the war. To those in America who watch the war headlines from day to day with the news, "a thousand yards of trenches taken," "a small salient lost," the problems of the times coming after the war must seem in the far distant future. But to France the problem is a vital one with which she is already trying to come to grips. And as always in the problems of nations, woman is to take her part, and perhaps it will be a more serious part than we dream of. But I will suggest only one phase of woman's work now and after the war, and that is the social evil. For that question, although always a sore in the side, grows and festers where one finds large armies of men.

The other day a doctor friend of mine asked me if I would care to attend a meeting for women that evening at which he was to speak. We had become acquainted through the fact that I am a suffragist and have voted a number of times. He, himself, is a believer in feminism and is keenly interested in the future for women of France. After his invitation to me to attend the meeting he went on to explain that the subject was not "convenable," that it was upon the social evil, but that being an American I might be interested. I admitted that I was interested and accepted the invitation.

The meeting was in Belleville, a district of Paris that corresponds with the New York "East Side" or the Chicago "Halsted Street district." Meetings were held there once a week under the auspices of a few women interested in the advancement of their sex.

The hall was large, but almost every seat was taken. It was a most interesting gathering, the audience being totally composed of working women. They had all spent a hard day in the factory or the munition works, but they still found the time to attend this meeting. Many of them brought their children with them.

The doctor gave a clear, concise talk, not too long and not too technical, and the women listened with keen interest from the beginning to the end. He described how the social evil has always been a problem with the State, and that with the war and the consequent unnatural conditions under which the men are living it has spread. His statistics demonstrated that before the war one soldier in every four showed traces of having had a venereal disease, but that now it is one in every two. Then he went on and explained to the women how contagious these diseases were and the precautions they must take upon the return of the men from the trenches so that it would not spread throughout the country.

At the end of the talk I expressed to the doctor my surprise that one could talk so freely in France upon the subject. He replied that it was only lately, and now one could talk only to the working classes, that the eyes of the better classes must still remain closed. Then he went on to outline that it was through the women the reform must come; that when they waked up and realized the danger and refused their daughters in marriage unless the man was in good health, then things would change. He said public opinion now is such that a young man in such a condition feels that he has become a man.

But I went away from the meeting feeling that indeed the cause of women, the cause for a higher life for all was advancing with each day. The absorbed interest of those women, the earnestness of the doctor, America, France, we are all marching forward together, hand in hand.

"TEACHERAGE" MEETS WITH GREAT SUCCESS

Special House for Instructor Proves Benefit to Her and Her Pupils—Custom Grows in West

The teacherage, or cottage for a teacher, has been tried in Washington and Idaho, and has been a distinct success. Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, State Superintendent of Education for Washington, the State that has gone the farthest with this new institution, says:

"We believe the teacher's cottage the best way to secure better teachers; better teachers the best way to create community centers; community centers the best way to revive rural life, with far-reaching economic effects in making possible rural organization.

"In more than 112 districts of Washington where a teacher's cottage is provided, it has been found that much better trained and more efficient teachers can be secured at the usual salary, and that these teachers will usually remain in the community long enough to discover its needs, help it to realize its possibilities, and in every way become valuable factors in the life of the neighborhood."

MORE COMMENTS ON THE JOURNAL

J. Paul Foster, Secretary, Governing Board, Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce:

"I have watched the Journal's growth, and it certainly is a good omen to the cause that practical men are adopting what were considered yesterday's ideals."

Perry Walton, Walton Advertising Co.:

"I don't see how a woman who wants to keep posted on what women are doing in the world, whether she believes in equal suffrage or not, can neglect to read your medium. It is a summary of interesting news relating to women from the four corners of the world."

Mrs. George Howard Lewis (Buffalo, N. Y.):

"Let me congratulate you on the enlarged edition of the Woman's Journal."

William E. Hall:

"I desire to add my heartiest congratulations to your new move."

J. J. McPhillips:

"The broadened scope of your work and its far-reaching possibilities for good should be an inspiration."

SUFFRAGE BILLS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

shire antis advanced at their hearing on Jan. 23 against presidential and municipal suffrage received a solar plexus blow when the suffragists took the floor. After the hearing the bill went to the Senate committee on revision of laws for consideration.

If the bill introduced Jan. 22 in the Nebraska House becomes a law, women will be permitted to vote for President of the United States, for municipal officers, and all others except those mentioned in the State constitution. Separate ballots and ballot boxes for women are among the features of the measure. A bill for a constitutional convention was also entered.

Ohio Resolution Introduced

A joint resolution providing for the submission of a full suffrage amendment for woman suffrage in Ohio was introduced in the senate Jan. 23 by Senator Holden.

Supporters of the measures now pending for presidential woman suffrage declare that the resolution was introduced with a view to defeating the Reynolds' bill on presidential franchise.

The women themselves are working for the limited franchise measure. Four speakers talked for an hour on Jan. 25, explaining to the lower House why they ought to favor the Reynolds' bill. There will be another hearing soon.

A favorable report is expected on the constitutional amendment in Illinois.

For Resubmission in Iowa

A joint resolution providing for resubmission of the suffrage amendment was introduced Jan 27 by Senator Parker of Iowa.

No time was fixed for introduction of the resolution in the house but it was expected that Representative Roy A. Murray of Buena Vista County would perform that service within the next few days.

Both Senator Parker and Representative Murray are enthusiastic champions of the cause.

South Dakota at Work Again

Despite their recent defeat, women of South Dakota are jubilant. By a vote of 66 to 27, the lower house of the South Dakota Legislature on Jan. 25 passed the joint resolution for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution in the 1918 general election. The Senate had passed the resolution ten days before.

On Jan. 24 three bills were introduced in the Vermont House of Representatives; one to give the women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors; one to spread the poll tax at half the present rate over all residents, and give all the right to vote in town meeting; a third to give tax-paying women the right to vote in town meeting. These bills all went to the Committee on Suffrage and Elections.

A bill to permit women to vote in all Texas primaries, which in effect would provide complete woman suffrage, as the primaries there correspond to general elections elsewhere, was introduced in the Texas Senate on Jan. 29. Sponsors of the bill expressed confidence that it would receive the necessary majority vote.

CARTOONIST TO TALK FOR MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will have an open-house meeting on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 9, at 2 P. M., when Mr. Bengaugh, the cartoonist, will give a chalk talk on woman suffrage. All suffragists, whether members of the association or not, are invited to be present in the New England Women's club rooms, 585 Boylston street.

"There is no instance on record of any class possessing power without abusing it. It is as true of men as a class as it is of an hereditary nobility or a class of property holders."—Buckle, in History of Civilization.

TURKISH WOMEN JOIN TO BREAK EASTERN WAYS

Fifty Branches of New Move Have Thirty Thousand Members—Madame Halide Frees Sex From Church Court

(Special Correspondence, New Orleans Times-Picayune)

Constantinople.—The "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country" is the name of a new movement which is stirring in the minds and hearts of the women of Turkey today. Thousands of women are breaking away from the shackles of tradition and are beginning to ponder what they can do to better the social structure of the race. Much of this change has arisen since the outbreak of the war in 1914.

The president of the League is Madame Nignar Hanum, wife of a judge in the Court of Appeals. Thirty thousand members are said to be enrolled in the fifty branches scattered through Asia and southeastern Europe. The League has a fund of $65,000; it holds meetings, prints and distributes pamphlets and pursues the policy of making unbearable the lives of ministers and other officials who do not want to liberate womankind.

One of the most prominent members is said to be Refie Hanum. She specializes in women's legal rights, and has managed to free Turkish women from the hated authority of the ecclesiastical courts, a step which means much for the emancipation of her sex.

Woman's right meetings, it is said, are being held in all parts of Constantinople. At Adrianople meetings are being held to force the authorities to clean the dirty streets.

The story of another woman, Halide Hanum, shows how women are influencing affairs. The military governor in Syria and commander of the Fourth Army is General Dahemal Pasha. Dshemal spends half his time in Damascus and half in Jerusalem. When governor of Adana he set to work to organize Syria for war. At first Syria was to be the base for attacking Egypt, but later Dshemal had to think of defence. He rushed on railroad works, and built munitions factories and army tailoring factories like a second Lloyd George. He wanted the whole Fourth Army to supply itself with everything except rifles, guns and big shells. After Dshemal had started half a dozen high schools all on a military-technical basis, he invited witnesses from Constantinople to see his work. Among them as an authority on education and labor, came Halide Hanum.

Madame Halide secretly summoned a meeting of Moslem women, and counseled them to take advantage of the war in order to gain the right to work equally with men. Then she visited Jerusalem, where on a hilltop close to Kaiser Wilhelm's Johannite Hospice the profane Dshemal runs a cartridge factory. She told the Armenian women to go on strike for the sake of their oppressed Moslem sisters. No one in Jerusalem had heard of a strike before, but this strike came off. Dshemal threatened to shoot anyone who interfered with the making of cartridges, but Halide promised to stop the strike if he would employ Moslem women, and she undertook to get him 10,000 within a fortnight. Dshemal gave way; and now Christian and Moslem women work side by side. After that Halide went to Beirut, and founded a branch of the "League of Ottoman Women Who Desire a Just Influence in Their Own Country."

Many influential Turks are giving powerful support to the League. Grand Vizier Prince Said Halim has backed the organization with $10,000 and promises more; 1917 promises to be a great year for the women of Turkey, says the despatch to the Times-Picayune.

(Copyright, 1917, by Curtis Brown.)

THE NEW WOMAN'S JOURNAL

(Editorial in Springfield Republican Jan. 25)

With the new year the Woman's Journal, oldest suffrage newspaper in the world, enlarged its columns and took on the modern form. This revolution in the work of George Brewster Gallup, well known among advertising men, who has cast in his lot with the paper which was founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell. It has remained a family asset ever since, and now, with expert help, has been brought up to date in dress and contents. It is not surprising that an immediate growth of circulation is the result. In view of this week's mid-winter convention here of the State Woman Suffrage Association, the last issue of the Woman's Journal carried a well-illustrated appreciation of Springfield. This is only one instance of the extent to which live newspaper methods have been introduced. Not only does the Woman's Journal carry the fullest record of progress in the cause to which it is dedicated, but additional features have been introduced which enrich and dignify the publication. Perhaps the time may come when there will be a daily Woman's Journal.

MAINE SUFFRAGISTS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 25)

petition was started to repeal it at the election of November, 1912. There were more than 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, yet it was found impossible to secure the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

"As to the third point, the expense involved. The State treasurers of every suffrage State have declared that woman suffrage has not appreciably increased election expenses. Denver, last year, recorded the lowest per capita cost of voting (14c) of the larger cities of the United States. In Cheyenne, Wyoming, voting costs 10c per capita, a less sum than in any city of its size. In the same year New York paid 27c per capita and Chicago 32c, but for the five cents which Chicago paid more than New York, Chicago voted men and women—the largest number of voters ever voting in any city in America. The cost per voter in New York is $1.60, in Chicago only 57c.

"Since women had the vote in California, one Legislature passed more constructive legislation than had been passed in the previous decade. At the same time, though these laws necessitated new government activities, government expenses increased at a 5 per cent lower rate than in the previous five-year period.

"Governor Johnson of California says: 'There is every reason to regard equal suffrage as having justified itself in California. The women have proved themselves a great force for good government. Their understanding of politics is surprisingly keen. On every occasion when they have thus far exercised the franchise, they have proved themselves intelligent voters. In several particular instances, the women have waged battles in this State in behalf of decency and good government that challenge the highest regard for them as voting citizens.'

"You cannot think that Maine women are less fit to vote than western women, or that we are fit to vote in some States and not in others. You cannot consider it fair that I, for example, who have voted in California, should in my native State be placed in the humble category of lunatics and idiots.

"Maine is historically a progressive State. It was the first State east of the Mississippi to adopt the initiative and the referendum. Maine has direct primaries, a 54-hour law, workman's compensation, and all the rest. But unless Maine gives representation to women, her present and future history will be unworthy of her past."

WANTS VOTE FOR CHILDREN'S GOOD

Julia Lathrop Tells How Emancipation of Woman Benefits Children — Believes Suffrage a Step Toward Child Welfare

An address delivered by Miss Julia C. Lathrop before the National Suffrage Convention:

Woman suffrage is a natural and inevitable step in the march of society forward. Instead of being incompatible with child welfare, it leads toward it, and is indeed the next great service to be rendered for the welfare and ennoblement of the home.

Judge Things by Effect on Children

A little more than one-third of all the people in this country, something over 29,500,000 in actual numbers, are children under fifteen—that is, still in a state of tutelage; and it is of unbounded importance that nothing be done by the rest of us which would injure this budding growth. So it is right to judge in large measure any proposed change in our social fabric by its probable effect on that dependent third of the race to whom we are pledged, for whose succession it is the work of this generation to prepare. What we propose is to give women universal suffrage. It is charged that this enlargement of the freedom of women would revolutionize the household; that, from being a suitable nest for the young, a sanctuary and a place of refuge for wearied husbands and fathers, it would become a mere unattended lodging, open to the four winds of heaven, its sweetness and serenity departed.

Once Men Owned Wife and Child

Do we propose a mad revolution, changing violently the current of historical conditions? Let us look at those parts of the world where one may see the conditions of a thousand years preserved as the bee in amber. There is hardly a stage in the development of woman and the family which we cannot see somewhere in the world today. We do not know the manners of the cave-man, and perhaps we are doing him an injustice when we take it for granted that he wooed with a club the woman whose necklace-clad skeleton lies by his in their stone grave by the sea at Mentone. We know that in Africa today we find a type as primitive as that which we imagine the caveman to represent—we can find the girl decked out by her mother in the morning and put up for sale before night, as if she were a string of bananas. It is the primitive fashion that a man shall own his wife, his child, his cattle, his goods, all with the same absolute tenure. The African girl of today is a survival. It is a long step from her legal status to the rights under the law of any girl in America. A revolution has been effected here, if you please; woman has acquired the right to her own person. Have her children suffered?

Women Now Have Souls

It was a great revolution when a religion was established which allowed a woman to have a soul. Millions of people still devoutly follow religions which deny her that respectability—the Mohammadan, for instance, who thanks God once a day that he is not a woman. In how many countries must women still apologize for their existence! A child was seen emerging from the school door in a Maryland town weeping bitterly. She was a tiny creature, obviously below the legal school age. When asked what troubled her she wailed, "Oh, I must go home to get my excuse for being born!" It is a great revolution that the Western woman, unlike the women of the Orient, no longer finds it necessary to offer an excuse for being born.

Does Mother's Education Hurt Child?

It was a great revolution when women were allowed to learn the alphabet. It was a great revolution when the woman-child was sent to school with her brothers and neighbors, so that boys and girls are brought up together in the free, public, non-charitable schools of America, knowing each other and respecting each others' minds by the daily test of the classroom. When we stop to contemplate this revolution, do we not find that it has given the American woman an education for the suffrage such as no other women in the world have ever enjoyed? And only recently this last revolution has been extended to cover the higher education of women. Will we admit that an educated mother is a worse mother than an ignorant one? Newman says:

"It is the ignorance and carelessness of mothers that directly causes a large proportion of the infant mortality which sweeps away every year in England and Wales alone 120,000 under twelve months of age."

Verrill, in his recent study of deaths of babies in an American textile town, has shown that ignorance, rather than mill work, was the common factor among the mothers. Again, as if to let women off in nothing, Newman says, "Yet, after all they (the advantages claimed for the crèche system) are but a palliative method of prevention, and are not to be compared for a moment in value with education and training of the mother. No scheme of assisting maternity can ever have a wholesome effect which lessens the sense of responsibility or minimizes the essential value of personal service."

Do Mother's Property Rights Hurt Child?

It was a revolution when women were given equal property rights over their goods and equal rights over their children. We must blush that there are States in this country where that revolution is still to be accomplished. I have heard an old Illinois lawyer describe the early efforts to secure equal property rights for women in that State and the constant objection that such laws would destroy the family, that there could be no harmony in the family unless the ownership were all in one person, and that person the man. It was feared then, as now, that women would become tyrannous and unbearable if they were allowed too much independence. Do children suffer because their mothers own property?

Women Tyrants Found in Orient

The old tales of the Orient, the facts in the life of the Orient today, show that the real tyranny of woman is not found in modern Western life, where women have many ways to express themselves. The real tyranny is to be found in that patriarchal system of the Orient where the oldest woman is the head of the great household, her daughters-in-law slaves under her, and where intrigue must take the place of direct action. The expression of individual dignity and conviction, the influence which comes from an independent judgment, are here reduced to their lowest terms. They still exist, for human nature is in itself a thing so sweet, so lovable, so sound, that it can never entirely be destroyed, however unfavorable the circumstances. No one has pointed this out more exquisitely than Maeterlinck in his essay on "Justice," where he described the girl of the harem discoursing to the Grand Vizier with wonderful clarity and sweetness upon the nature of justice, her own state the expression of an immense and crushing injustice of which neither she nor her owner was conscious.

Equal Suffrage Would Promote Peace

The greatest possible industrial and economic change would be universal disarmament, the beginning of an era of peaceful agreement between nations. Even the great war lords wrest their armaments from their subjects on the pretext that they are necessary in order to preserve peace. It has been said from the beginning that women should not vote because they cannot fight. That is the soundest reason in the world why they should vote. For here is a great element which, from the Trojan women down, has always borne the weighted horror of war. Would not they, if they could, vote for universal disarmament? Here indeed would be a revolution, and there is no one in the world so bold as to assert that this is not a revolution devoutly to be hoped.

Votes for Women Next Step

Suffrage for women is not the final word in human freedom, but it is the next step in the onward march, because it is the next step in equalizing the rights and balancing the duties of the two types of individuals who make up the human race. Nature has arranged a great demarcation of daily duties between men and women, inside the embracing circle of their common interests. This has been called "the century of the child." We may well believe that the coming century will see a new sense of justice toward the child, a new standard raised for his welfare. But let us not overlook the fact that the century of the woman has made possible the century of the child. It is our fundamental truism in the Western world that the state of women connotes the state of civilization, and it is a waste of words to endeavor to point out that the influence of woman in the Western world, with its comparative freedom and openness, is more wholesome for the rational progress of the race than is her seclusion in the Orient. Yet in certain States we are told that there is an arbitrary end to this freedom of expression; that a woman may walk unveiled in the road, she may own herself, she may learn the alphabet, she may own her own property, she may work laboriously for wages in all sorts of occupations to support herself, she may work side by side with men in factories; but ruin will result if she is allowed a voice in deciding the legal questions affecting herself, her property, her work.

Sphere of Duty Enlarged

The history of the extension of the suffrage to women has been that when a new class was admitted to the suffrage there came with it an enlarged sense of duty, a large expression in laws serviceable to the whole people. I need not remind this audience of the convincing manner in which Helen Summer has illustrated this point by the English history of the '20s, when the reform bill extended the suffrage, and the alertness to human suffering which then developed resulted in new factory and corn laws.

Apprenticeship Took Child from Family

An interesting book has lately appeared, called "English Apprenticeship and Child Labor." Valuable in itself, its reading gives an unexpected by-product of conviction that the English-speaking race has slowly acquired its present democratic confidence in the family as the best nursery of the race. That system of apprenticeship, which is described again and again as the most effective and the cheapest system of technical education every invented, depended upon taking the lad away from his family during the most formative period of youth and placing him absolutely in the tutelage of a master whose relation to him was primarily commercial. We talk sometimes as if we were destroying family authority by labor and education laws. In fact, we are just asserting that the family is supreme. Contrast the apprentice system, which at its best for trade use turned a boy over to a master for seven years to live in his house and be subject to his authority; at its worst, with pauper apprentices forcibly taken out of their families if through misfortune or innocent poverty they were forced to ask charity. This disregard of family it was which made the history of the hardships of English child-laborers the most moving page in English history.

Family Sacredness Recognized

Today no system of technical or vocational training could for one moment obtain a hearing which depended on taking children out of their homes to be subject to the authority of a trade master for seven years' apprenticeship. Nor do we find it tolerable that children should be legally removed from their parents merely because of poverty. We do not find it tolerable that women should work in shops or factories or other women's homes, if it means leaving their children neglected and wretched. It is true that we do not yet know how to deal with this problem effectively. But the abomination of such

(Continued on page 29)

THE KIND OF PRINTING WE DO

The Fifth Avenue Bank of New York desired a story of Fifth Avenue to commemorate its fortieth anniversary; the Bank of the Manhattan Company, at the time the Shipping Bill was before Congress, wished an account of "Ships and Shipping of Old New York"; the Brooklyn Trust Company needed a book, "Rambles About Historic Brooklyn," to emphasize its entrance into a new building; and, to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the settlement of Newark, the Fidelity Trust Company wanted a book on "Historic Newark"; we prepared and printed all of these books. For the past ten years we have been preparing historic books on Boston for the State Street Trust Company. John [illegible] Lawrence, published a history of [illegible] textile industry, authorized us to prepare for him a book of 250 [illegible] pages—"The Story of Texas," which is now on sale in most of the leading book stores and on the reference shelves of the [illegible] libraries. We printed a book on his father, the late Amory Appleton Lawrence.

The Provident Institution for Savings wished us to prepare for it a book to commemorate its 100th anniversary. We prepared a sketch of Boston as it [illegible] in 1816. The Esmond Mills, [illegible] famous blankets, at [illegible] desired an imaginative story to interest mothers in their blankets. The result was "The [illegible] of Bunny Cortex", a qualified success, illustrated and printed as an interesting fairy [illegible] which the Company says has been the best advertising it has ever had. All of the above [illegible] out. All of the above ideas of our ability [illegible] you an engineer that you can handle any printing, a terse [illegible] desire printed, a terse [illegible] or to put family memoirs in [illegible] appropriate shape. In short, we [illegible] distinctive printing of all kinds, can handle the job from the [illegible] of the material to the [illegible] of the work.

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By Alfred Coester, Ph.D.

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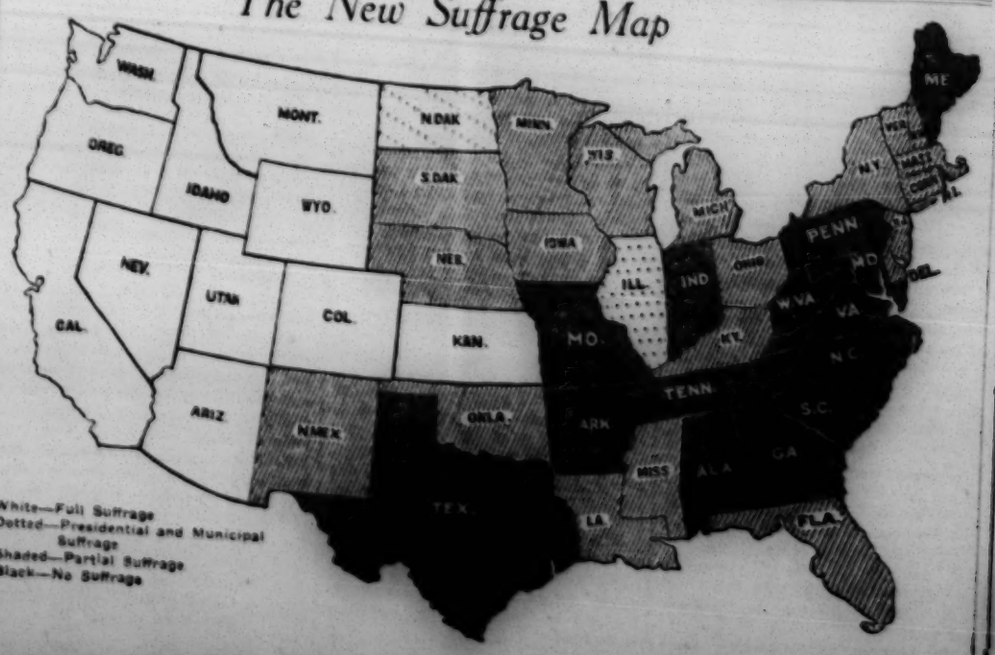

News From the States

NATIONAL PLANS EASTER BAZAAR

Dancing and Other Features Will Entertain Visitors—State Associations Contribute Many Articles For Sale

Washington, D. C.—A Mi-careme dance for suffrage will open the Easter Bazaar to be given at the headquarters of the National Association at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, March 15, 16 and 17. In addition to dancing there will be a short entertainment under the direction of Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, according to Miss Heloise Meyer, chairman of the Bazaar Committee.

This bazaar, which is being arranged by local suffrage clubs in co-operation with the National Association for the maintenance of the Rhode Island avenue house, will continue during the two days following Mid-Lent.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, vice-president of the National Association, says that articles for sale are beginning to come in from the State Associations, all of which have signified their desire to contribute. Among the unusual things received is a lovely Mexican Serape of peculiar texture, sent by Mrs. J. O. Miller of the Pennsylvania Suffrage Association, and a Tiffany bracelet set with an opal and diamonds, contributed by Mrs. A. E. Scranton Taylor of Connecticut. Mrs. Taylor has also given a unique Oriental bag with ivory ornaments.

In addition to the sale of goods there will be a melting pot, in which will be deposited articles of gold and silver to be sold for suffrage, and a great many gifts for this purpose have already been received.

TRAINING SCHOOL OPENS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Boston, Mass.—On Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 10:30 A. M. to 4:15 P. M., for four successive weeks beginning Jan. 30, Massachusetts women will have the opportunity of receiving training by suffrage leaders in suffrage history, argument, parliamentary law, lobbying, organization and public speaking. The final examinations for certificates will be held Feb. 21.

The classes will be held at the State headquarters, 585 Boylston street, Boston. Instruction in suffrage history and argument, with a survey of suffrage as part of a world movement, will be given by Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. She will also explain the two methods of obtaining suffrage and give the history of the Massachusetts constitutional convention.

The other members of the "faculty" are: Mrs. Claude U. Gilson, organization of new districts and conduct of local political campaigns; Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, public speaking—including voice, enunciation, practical speaking points and speech material, and crowd psychology; Miss Mary W. Dewson, process of introducing bills into the Legislature and methods of lobbying; Mrs. Ruth Sibly Haskell, miscellaneous suffrage and the most helpful literature; Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, publicity and propaganda; Mrs. Mary T. Wren, press work; Miss Elsie Wulkop, parliamentary practice; Mrs. George H. Parker, money raising.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN MANY CITIES OUT FOR SUFFRAGE

New York, Jan. 27.—Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, who is serving the National American Woman Suffrage Association as chairman of its Social Committee, has enlisted for suffrage work a large number of socially prominent women throughout the country. These women have been organized into local Social Committees and are featuring suffrage at social entertainments.

The Washington Committee will open the suffrage society season with a luncheon to be given at the National suffrage headquarters at 1626 Rhode Island avenue, on Feb. 27. Members of the committee who are enlisted with Mrs. Seton in behalf of the affair are Mrs. Franklin Lane, Mrs. P. O. Copley, Mrs. A. G. McClintock, Mrs. Glenn Smith Tinnin, Miss Heloise Meyer and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman. Among those expected as luncheon guests are Mrs. Alice Pomerene, wife of Senator Pomerene of Ohio and president of the Congressional Club; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Mrs. Archibald Gracie and Mrs. M. D. Moxhan. Mrs. Moxhan is chairman of the Social Committee of Wilmington, Del., one of the organizations founded by Mrs. Seton.

DANCE FOR SUFFRAGE

Detroit, Mich.—A Lincoln birthday ball will be given at the Pier on Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Wayne County Equal Suffrage League. Mr. James K. Watkins is chairman of the floor committee, and Mrs. Myron Vorce is in charge of general arrangements.

WINNING LEAGUE WILL RECEIVE PRIZE BANNER

Membership Contest in Connecticut to End February 8—Several Suffrage Bils in State Legislature

At a county conference to be held Feb. 8, a suffrage banner will be presented by the County Chairman, Miss Katharine Ludington, to the Suffrage League which has gained the largest proportionate increase of membership since October. All the Leagues have entered most heartily into this contest, and house-to-house canvassing in search of new members has been undertaken by several. The two Leagues which at present seem to be best in the running are both young, having been organized only a few months. Both have added over 200 per cent. to their membership.

There is a curious condition in the Connecticut Legislature just now. Although the suffragists have introduced three measures, not one of them has been referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee, which consequently finds itself without any work. One of the measures is a resolution for the amendment of the State Constitution for full suffrage for women. This has gone to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. The others are a bill for municipal and presidential suffrage and a bill to amend the school suffrage law by extending the right of the women to all elections on license or no-license. Both have been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The hearings will probably be held in about a month.

NINETEEN ANTIS FOUND IN INDIANAPOLIS

Nineteen Indianapolis women, impressed by the favorable sentiment toward the suffrage bill in the Legislature, have presented to the General Assembly a protest against its passage.

They claim to represent 90 per cent. of the women of the State. The assertion is so ridiculous that it is reported the figure 19 has come to be a by-word and joke on all occasions.

WOMEN PREPARE CIVICS BOOKLET

Municipal League Meets Long Felt Need With Its Compendium of City Ordinances—Dowling Praises Book

The Women's Municipal League of Boston has just issued a handbook which will be of interest to everybody. It is a collection of the laws and ordinances governing the citizens of Boston, compiled in handy form so as to be understood by all.

The introduction by Mr. John C. L. Dowling, counsel of the Boston Finance Commission, explains the aim and purpose of the League in getting it before the public.

"It has long been felt among students of municipal government in Boston that a volume or guidebook descriptive of the city government and its obligations and duties to the citizens of Boston was both necessary and proper. Mayors like Quincy and Matthews in the past have contributed much to a description of Boston's government by publications dealing with its municipal history, but their studies were literary treatises rather than compendiums of municipal facts. This little book brings together for the first time a large mass of carefully ordered material bearing upon the present powers and duties of the municipal government of Boston, and presents in a form valuable for study or for reference many of the present laws under which Boston's citizens live. It is a valuable and timely contribution to the literature of municipal research."

It seems just barely possible that if the women of the League are able to compile the city laws understandingly that they might be capable of voting for the men who make the laws.

TWO BAY STATE WORKERS CALLED

Massachusetts has lately lost two excellent suffrage workers, Mrs. Sarah F. Hapgood, founder of the Brighton and Allston League, a woman of the most lovable character, whose sweet disposition shone in her face; and Miss F. L. Lent, a very active member of the Ways and Means Committee, who had devoted herself especially to disposing of the woman suffrage coffee, and by her energy and executive ability had worked up a large sale for it not only in Massachusetts, but in other States. Miss Lent had lately lost her mother. Soon after, she herself had to undergo an operation, from which, it is said, she could have recovered if she had really cared to do so; but without her mother she had lost the wish to live. May peace be with these two good women!

Barrington, N. Y.—An able address on suffrage was made at a meeting of the local grange by Lewis C. Williams of Middlesex, Yates County Pomona lecturer.

Two Young Suffragists

Wallace Bohning, of Miller, South Dakota, Enjoying a "Last Laugh" in The Woman's Journal

A NEW TRAINING SCHOOL

A sage once said, "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

We are hearing a great deal these days about Suffrage Training Schools, but here is an example of a new kind.

Wallace and Ruth, as you see, have registered early in this school. Like all good suffragists, they believe in reading the Woman's Journal, and you may be confident that when they grow up, they will not depart from the way in which they are being trained.

Ruth Peacock, of Superior, Wisconsin, is Deeply Interested in Woman's Rights

UNITED STATES EMPLOYEES WILL PRACTICE LAW

Two Women Workers in Treasury Admitted to Bar Before Supreme Court of District of Columbia

Washington, D. C.—Two women have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as a result of recent examinations.

The successful contestants are both employed in the United States Treasury. Miss Marietta Deehan won first honors at the Washington School of Law, from which she was graduated last June. She was born in Portland, Me., and has been employed in the office of the supervising architect.

Miss Eileen Sweeney took the second prize at the Washington School of Law. She was born in New York City and came to Washington four years ago to take a position in the customs division of the Treasury.

Chief Justice Covington presided at the ceremony and welcomed the new lawyers, after outlining to them the duties and responsibilities of the legal profession.

Eighty men were admitted at the same meeting.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY RETAINED AND RAISED

Denver, Col.—Instead of dropping Miss Clara R. Mozzor from the Attorney's office she has been retained as an assistant with a raise of $300. Miss Mozzor will be named to take the place of the Third Assistant, who has resigned. Women's organizations of the city and State joined in the fight to keep Miss Mozzor in her position.

MAY HAVE MATRONS IN OHIO TOWN

Lorain, O.—Mayor L. M. Moore is considering appointing women on the police force to supervise dance halls. He has been prompted to this by a request from the local Federation of Women's Societies, who have offered to secure volunteers for the task.

Policewomen have been employed in Cleveland for some time for supervision of dances with great success. Brookline, Mass., is employing one woman on the police force. She has investigated over 200 cases since October.

MASS MEETING BRINGS $1,200 FOR MAINE

At an enthusiastic mass meeting in Portland on Jan. 18, $1200 was raised for suffrage work in Maine.

An announcement was made by the president of the State Association, Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, that Maine is to be organized along political lines for campaign purposes.

Women on Education Board

Mayor Whitehead of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed Mrs. Geo. R. Shepard as a member of the Board of Education. A woman has never before held this position in Niagara Falls.

Editorial Page

NEW LEAGUE IN S. CAROLINA

Darlington, S. C.—Miss Eudora Ramsey addressed a fair sized crowd in the court house here on Jan. 23. Her audience was much interested, and at the conclusion of her talk slips of paper were distributed for the signatures of those who believe in equal suffrage. Officers of the new Darlington League were elected as follows:

Mrs. K. M. James, president; Mrs. J. A. McInnes, vice-president; Mrs. E. J. Dennis, secretary, and Miss Aileen Ward, treasurer.

UMATILLA GOVERNMENT TO REDUCE EXPENSES

Woman Mayor Starts Economy Campaign—Plans to Clean Up City Hall

Umatilla, Ore.—Expenses have been cut $57 a month as a result of the first meeting of the newly elected council of women, presided over by the Mayor, Mrs. Laura J. Starcher.

The council has also ordered the installation of sixteen new street lamps, the cleaning and repairing of the City Hall, and a general cleaning for the whole town. The members decided to co-operate in the building of a section of the new Columbia River highway east from the Dalles river. A press report says:

"The men of the town now have had an opportunity to get a peek at the new government and have about made up their minds that the Mayor and her colleagues have started out in a most determined manner and are likely to get results."

BELIEVES VOTE WOULD PUT END TO IMPOSITIONS

Principal of Manhattan School Declares Consolidation of Schools is Scheme for False Economy by Forces "Higher Up"—Ballot Would Compel Respect From Officials

"If we were 22,000 voters, instead of just so many women teachers, we would not be imposed upon in this manner," remarked a representative of the Manhattan Teachers' Council, Miss Jessie B. Colburn, in a hearing in New York on Jan. 26.

The imposition Miss Colburn referred to was the suggested consolidation of Public School No. 109 for boys and No. 109 for girls. "The women principals of the city will oppose to the end all attempts to amalgamate public schools, many of which are already overcrowded," said Miss Colburn as spokesman for the principals.

A description of conditions in the Washington Irving High School by Miss Edith Tuttle was a strong argument against consolidation.

"The subway jam is bad enough, but our hallways and corridors, especially during the period when the part-time students are together, is just as bad," she said. "Congestion is the serious problem in our school. It is just a 'plant'—a beehive, teeming with excitement and intense struggle, not a school house where school life and school spirit should exist. There are so many girls herded together and so many teachers that the principal has not the opportunity of knowing either well enough to use his personal influence to any advantage. The larger a school is and the more pupils it has under one administrative head, the harder it is to give the pupils the personal attention without which they amount to little less than mere machines."

Miss Colburn charged that the schools were being managed by some one "higher up" and that the principals of two schools were never consulted as to the wisdom of merging. To her, the consolidation of schools 109, boys and girls, is a plan to cut down salary outlay at the expense of the children's welfare. She does not want to see the future mothers of the city treated as mere puppets of an administration which seeks to crowd more children into a building than the structure can hold.

Mrs. C. J. Holman of St. Paul, Minn., President of the Ramsey County Suffrage Association, is the author of the chart recently published in The Woman's Journal, showing the status of different States in regard to some important kinds of legislation.

WHITMAN ASKED TO PLACE WOMEN ON CITY BOARDS

New York Organization Finds Feeble-Minded Asylum Without One Woman Manager—Letter to Governor Reminds Him State Has Many Talented Women to Draw On

New York City.—It would seem logical that the managerial Boards of State institutions caring for women and children should have some women members but in New York such is not the case.

The Women's City Club of the metropolis has recently communicated with Governor Whitman, asking him to consider the appointment of more women to the boards of reformatory and charitable institutions when vacancies occur. The club finds that in the Rome Custodial Asylum, which cares for about 1,500 feeble-minded inmates of all ages and both sexes, there is no woman on the board of managers. The State Hospital for the treatment of incipient pulmonary tuberculosis, where about half the residents are women, has no woman representative on its board. Only one woman member has been appointed to serve at the State institution for feeble-minded children.

The letter to the governor concludes with this statement:

"New York State boasts an unusually large number of well informed trained women of marked ability, and in behalf of the thousands of women and children in our State institutions we respectfully urge you to give this matter your most careful consideration."

WOMEN RANK HIGH IN EXAMINATION

The examination on "Standard Safeguards in Transmission Machinery," given the inspectors of the Department of Labor of New Jersey, had eighteen entries—sixteen men and two women.

In the final markings, four men stood higher than the women, and two of these men were experts on electrical inspections and exhaust control. The two women were only a point and a fraction apart. The highest man was only five points above the lower woman, and she was 60 points above the lowest man.

TRADE UNION LEAGUE WANTS 8-HOUR DAY

The Middle Atlantic Eight-hour Conference of the National Women's Trade Union League sent, at its adjournment, a telegram to President Wilson urging him to "include in his legislative program a bill for an eight-hour day and no more than a forty-eight-hour week for women, the products of whose labor go into interstate commerce."

The conference indorsed the bill pending in Congress to establish a women's division of the United States Department of Labor under a woman chief.

A CORRECTION

In your issue of Jan. 20 I saw a very interesting chart showing a comparison of nine laws affecting children and women. I have not been able to analyze the chart exhaustively, but on two points, viz., laws relating to child labor and compulsory education, we find a number of errors. Some States which were marked black have very good laws (New York, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri, for example), and the chart does not distinguish between States having poor laws or no laws at all. It is therefore impossible to know by what standards a law was judged to be poor, and States like Wyoming appear white, when other States, such as Maryland, Indiana, Tennessee, have laws better than Wyoming's.—Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary National Child Labor Commission.

News From the States

LOS ANGELES BOASTS MANY WOMEN DRIVERS

Good Roads, Ample Sign Posts Encourage Women to Indulge in Motoring — Many Travel Great Distances

Los Angeles.—Of the 79,000 registered automobile drivers in Los Angeles county, 16,000 are women, according to the estimates of dealers. This is a very high percentage.

The reasons assigned for the popularity of the auto with the women are the good roads, the 14,000 sign posts that have been placed along 12,000 miles of highway by the Automobile Club of Southern California, and a climate that permits use of pleasure cars every day in the year.

Checks mode along the State boulevards leading to San Diego, 125 miles south of Los Angeles, and San Francisco, 500 miles north, show that the women drivers do not confine their trips to short distances, but enjoy their cars in fullest measure.

SPONSOR NAMED FOR PENNSYLVANIA BILL

Representative Whitaker's District Gave Majority for Suffrage in 1915—Leaders Blame Speaker Baldwin for Unfair Action

Philadelphia, Pa.—The woman suffrage amendment in the Pennsylvania legislature this session will be sponsored by Representative Samuel A. Whitaker, of Phoenixville.

In a statement issued Jan. 26, Mr. Whitaker said he "anticipated much pleasure" in introducing the constitutional amendment, and urged the importance of presenting it at the present session.

Attending the conference of suffrage leaders at which the announcement was made were Mrs. George B. Orlady, State president; Mrs. L. L. Smith, of Chester county; Mrs. George A. Dunning, Philadelphia, county chairman, and Mrs. Antoinette Funk, of Illinois. A delegation called on Whitaker at his office in the Franklin Bank Building.

Both Mrs. Orlady and Whitaker blamed Speaker "Dick" Baldwin for his attempt to sidetrack action on suffrage this year on pretense of "economy."

"We do not remember," said Mrs. Orlady, referring to Baldwin's excuse for dodging a resubmission of a suffrage amendment, "that there was any question raised concerning this point when the road bond issue, which was defeated in 1913, was introduced in the legislature again in 1915.

"If it is right for the people to pass again in five years upon the road-bond issue, why is it not proper for the electorate to pass again upon such an issue as the enfranchising of half the population of the State?

"The road bond amendment received 259,042 votes in its favor. The woman suffrage amendment received 385,348 favorable votes. It costs just as much to submit the bond issue amendment, we suppose, as it does to submit the suffrage amendment."

Whitaker's district, Chester County, gave a majority for the suffrage amendment in 1915. He is captain of Battery C, of Phoenixville, recently returned from the Mexican border.

LIQUOR FRANCHISE BILL BEFORE CONNECTICUT HOUSE

Hartford, Conn.—The bill designed to allow women to vote on all questions pertaining to local option and the issuing of liquor licenses was before the House on Jan. 26. The State Suffrage Association is backing the bill.

SUFFRAGISTS URGE PRISON REFORM

Trenton, N. J.—The appointment of an investigating committee to look into conditions in New Jersey prisons was endorsed by the State Woman Suffrage Association at a meeting of its executive board at the home of Mrs. George Schisler on Jan. 29. The present prison system was condemned.

On Jan. 30, Mrs. Augusta Hughston of New York addressed the Wayne County League at a meeting in the Highland Park High School. On Feb. 2, the bill for a women's reformatory, introduced by Senator Alton Roberts, was discussed at a mass meeting in Twentieth Century Club.

Only a mother knows what a man costs—and mothers have no voice in "Council of War."—John J. Mullowney.

OMAHA CLUB ASKS REPRESENTATION

Mayor Gets Hint to Place Woman on Civil Service Board—Promises to Do Best Thing For City

Omaha, Neb.—The Woman's Club wants civil service reform. It also wants a woman on the Civil Service Commission. At a recent meeting Mayor James Dahlman stated that three men would make up the commission, as provided by the bill in the Legislature.

"What's that?" came a chorus of voices. The Mayor looked at the bill, and found that it said members. "Will one of those three members be a woman?" asked Mrs. F. H. Cole of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"If I am the Mayor, I will appoint three members who will deliver the goods along the lines I want them to," was the Mayor's response.

The Woman's Club passed resolutions commending the Mayor for his attitude, and recommending that the proposed civil service bill be pattened after that adopted in New York City.

LITTLE RHODY CELEBRATES NORTH DAKOTA VICTORY

Providence, R. I.—To commemorate the winning of presidential suffrage in North Dakota, Rhode Island suffragists held a gala night at a local theatre on the evening of Jan. 28. Rev. G. Glenn Atkins, one of the ablest ministers in the State, was the speaker. He affirmed that "an argument against woman suffrage is not worth the breath it takes to utter it." Several resolutions were passed.

There are 263,315 women stenographers and typewriters in the United States.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Wisconsin

Madison.—The best convention ever held in the history of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association closed Jan. 19 in Madison by a meeting of the new Executive Board, composed of Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president, Waukesha; Mrs. Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee; Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids, and Mrs. Maud McCreery, Green Bay, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. J. Rogers, Milwaukee, recording secretary; Mrs. Glenn Turner, Madison, corresponding secretary; Miss E. E. Robinson, Kenosha treasurer; Miss M. V. Brown, Madison, and Mrs. A. W. Schorger, Madison, auditors, and the Rev. Olympia Brown, Racine, honorary president.

The following committee chairmen were appointed by that board. Congressional, Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh; Legislative, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, Madison; Finance, Miss Harriet F. Cain, Kenosha, and Miss Etelka Jacobi, Milwaukee; Educational, Mrs. A. S. Quackenbush, Portage; Literature, Mrs. A. R. Mc-Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. M. Youmans, Waukesha; German Press, Mrs. B. C. Cudden, Oshkosh, and Mrs. O. Sonderegger, Milwaukee; Organization, Mrs. Isaac P. Witter, Grand Rapids.

With this strong Executive Board the organization is planning greater activity along all lines in the immediate future. The decision to put a suffrage amendment before the Legislature this winter compels strong organization work in all parts of the State and the active co-operation of every suffragist. A budget of $10,000 was adopted.

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Motor Law

What Every Automobile Owner Should Know

The statutes of all the States, traffic regulations of many cities and the principles of the motor vehicle law presented in a comprehensive manner by Frank S. Shanbland of the Des Moines Bar, for use by automobile owners, dealers and garage men. Paper cover, $1.00; cloth bound, $2.00. Send bill, postal money order or bank draft to Home Publishing Company, 311 Polk Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa, and book will be sent prepaid. If not satisfactory return in five days and money will be refunded. Agents wanted.

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FEBRUARY 3, 1917

THE LESSON OF NORTH DAKOTA

More lessons than one may be drawn from the triumph of popular government in North Dakota—followed, as it so soon and so appropriately was, by a triumph for equal suffrage.

For years the plain people of North Dakota had been ruthlessly exploited by a partnership between unscrupulous business and corrupt politics. Some account of the intolerable conditions that led to the farmers' uprising was given in our columns last week. Fuller descriptions of it may be found in The World's Work of last October, and in Pearson's in September.

The farmers had been robbed both outside of the law and inside of it. The railroads, the wheat and milling trust, the great agricultural implement concerns and a banking combine worked together, it is said, to gather all the farmers' cash into their own pockets. With wheat bringing enormous prices, the farmers of North Dakota, who feed a large part of the world, could hardly feed their own families. All the profits were soaked up by a greedy combination of middlemen.

[If we remember correctly, the president of the North Dakota anti-suffragists during the amendment campaign was the wife of the leading corporation lawyer of the State—a significant fact.]

The farmers wanted a terminal grain elevator, to be owned or supervised by the State, to protect them against the cheating of the grain speculators, described in The Woman's Journal last week. Twice they voted for it on a popular referendum, by huge majorities. The Legislature refused to carry out their wishes. The cup overflowed when a legislative leader told an indignant delegation of farmers to "Go home and slop the pigs." That started the Farmers' Non Partisan League, which has swept the State.

Two lessons in particular the suffragists may draw from the outcome. First, it was distinctly a non-partisan movement that won the victory. The farmers elected men whom they could trust to give them what they needed, with absolute disregard for the candidates' party labels. The new Legislature is made up of men of all parties.

In the second place, the farmers' victory shows the worth of a vote when independently used. It is the habit of the opponents of equal rights to belittle the ballot. In the teeth of history they assure women that it has done little or nothing for working men, and hence cannot be expected to do anything for working women. Men who are suffering from political and economic oppression can help themselves to a very large degree by the ballot—when they learn how to use it. The farmers' victory in North Dakota is an illustration.

This Legislature of farmers is made up mainly of men inexperienced in politics. They may be expected to make some mistakes; but they made no mistake when they enfranchised North Dakota's women. If any women on earth deserve the ballot, it is the hard-working farmers' wives.

Now let the suffragists all the country over turn to and celebrate the North Dakota victory.

A. S. B.

A REMINISCENCE

The signing of the suffrage bill by Gov. Frazier of North Dakota recalls the act of another Governor, a very different type of man.

Before the Territory of Dakota was divided into the States of North and South Dakota the Territorial Legislature passed a bill giving full suffrage to women. Gov. Gilbert Pierce vetoed the bill. In later years he became a suffragist, and expressed regret for his action, but it was too late to undo it. But for the illiberality of that one man both of the Dakotas would have enjoyed the advantages of equal suffrage for a generation, and the women would have been spared their many laborious campaigns.

When the two Dakotas, with Washington and Montana, were preparing to come into the Union as States, Henry B. Blackwell, as representative of the American Woman Suffrage Association, went out and labored with all four constitutional conventions in behalf of equal suffrage. The Montana convention gave tax-paying women a vote upon all questions submitted to the tax payers, but the opposition to full suffrage was too strong.

Now, so far as Washington, Montana and North Dakota are concerned, those old defeats are swallowed up in victory, and so will every suffage defeat be in course of time. "Truth often loses a battle, but never loses a war."

A. S. B.

DO THEY KNOW?

In the cup of pure delight that the suffragists of the whole country are drinking in the victory of North Dakota, there linger for some of us two drops of sorrow. One is that the triumph came too late to be enjoyed by Mrs. Clara Darrow, the former president of the North Dakota suffragists, whose sweet soul shone through her features, making her face a benediction, and whose life was shortened by the defeat of the municipal suffrage bill in the last Legislature.

The other is the regret that Henry B. Blackwell could not have lived to see this great "drive" for presidential suffrage which is now on throughout the whole nation, and to rejoice in its repeated victories. For more than forty years in The Woman's Journal and from the platform he preached presidential suffrage on all occasions, urging that we should strike at the point of least resistance, and reminding us that the right to vote at the biggest national election was the one that could most easily be gained. Let us hope that he and all the other valiant workers who have passed on know of the victory, as Lucy Stone said she believed that she should know of it "on the other side."

A. S. B.

IF IT WERE SEATTLE!

"It is announced by responsible civic organizations that the Sunday liquor law is openly and deliberately violated by ninety-nine per cent. of New York's saloons. The Mayor, pledged by his oath of office to enforce every law without discrimination, admits this, and all but glories in it," says the New York Evening Post of Jan. 27.

If this announcement had been made in a paper published in any city where women vote, the opponents of equal rights would claim that the law went unenforced because the electorate was "feminized."

New York is the headquarters of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Why do not its members use their all-powerful "indirect influence" to secure law enforcement? Or are they indifferent to all evils except those reported to exist in suffrage States?

A. S. B.

THE ILLINOIS SITUATION

After a reform has reached the stage where it is admitted to be inevitable, and the discussion turns almost wholly on the question as to how it shall come, this marks the beginning of the end. That has been the case with the latest discussions over woman suffrage in Congress. It is interesting to see that it is also the case with the discussions over the same question in Illinois.

As Jane Addams has pointed out, there seems to be little open opposition to full suffrage for women left in Illinois, except on the part of the liquor interest, which is still fighting it with might and main. It is taken for granted by the press that the full ballot is bound to come, and to come soon. The only question is as to the method.

Most of the organized suffragists of Illinois have decided that the best way is by a constitutional convention, which is urgently needed in Illinois. This plan has the approval of Mrs. Catt. But some excellent women, including Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, think it is better to try for the submission of a suffrage amendment under the old constitution, and they have organized a society to work for that special end.

Miss Jeannette Rankin lately contributed to a Chicago paper an article in favor of submitting the full suffrage amendment under the old constitution. This calls out in the Chicago Tribune of Jan. 24 an editorial in favor of the opposite course. Miss Rankin, it says, was probably not familiar with the local situation. It continues:

"We are of the opinion that the very best thing Illinois women can do toward their full enfranchisement is to prove their broad and responsible citizenship by whole-hearted participation in the campaign for a modern constitution.

"Constitutional revision, so long needed, has been postponed solely by the selfish wrangling of factions each narrowly devoted to its own special reform. Women may add to this evil now by bringing up their claim and concentering upon it regardless of the broader problem of constitutional modernization, which includes enfranchisement.

"Partial suffrage was granted in Illinois without any such violent struggle as was necessary in other States. Full enfranchisement is about as certain as anything in political life can be. But if anything can retard it, it will be an exhibition at this time of a narrow impatience and disregard of the paramount importance of a revision of our fundamental law at the earliest possible time. Women in Illinois by calm and rational methods and by much useful and enlightened participation in civic affairs have placed their cause in the most favorable atmosphere. The current is running all its way."

And the editor urges the women not to play into the hands of "the influences selfishly afraid of constitutional revision."

The Chicago Tribune has already forgotten how long and hard a fight it took to secure partial suffrage for women in Illinois, and how many years the women petitioned for that partial suffrage bill before they finally got it.

In Illinois the Legislature can submit only a single amendment to the State Constitution at a time. Therefore, in asking for an amendment under the old constitution the suffragists have to fight not only the opponents of equal suffrage, but all the men in the Legislature who believe in equal suffrage, but are more interested in some other reform, and want to get an amendment submitted on some other question. This is one reason, among others, why we believe that the majority of the Illinois suffragists have chosen the wiser way in going in for a constitutional convention, a proposition for which the friends of all reforms can pool their efforts. But we should not charge Mrs. McCulloch and her colleagues with narrowness or undue impatience. It is simply a difference of judgment.

The Chicago Tribune has not always been satisfied with the women voters, and was at one time quite vitriolic in its comments upon their pacifist tendencies. It is, therefore, pleasant to find this great daily now conceding that "women in Illinois, by calm and rational methods, and by much useful and enlightened participation in civic affairs, have placed their cause in the most favorable atmosphere," and that their "full enfranchisement is about as certain as anything in political life can be."

A. S. B.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE EXAGGERATION

More than a third of the Massachusetts voters who expressed themselves on woman suffrage in 1915 cast their ballots in its favor. Therefore, when the anti-suffrage organization of this State says in its official organ for January that Massachusetts "gave on the average a two to one majority against the amendment" it goes beyond the facts, and when the antis in their public speeches claim that it was defeated three to one they are guilty of large exaggeration.

A. S. B.

CHILDREN AS AN ASSET

During the past week attention has been called afresh to the fact that the children are the nation's most precious asset. Every year child labor day is more widely celebrated; and every year a larger number of the sermons and addresses emphasize the fact that equal suffrage will be, in the words of Julia C. Lathrop, "a step towards child welfare."

Meanwhile, the Children's Bureau has failed to get from Congress the increase that it asked. Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League, wrote recently in The Survey: "Congress has always dealt meagrely with this most useful Bureau." The Bureau asked this Congress for an increase of $187,520—a very modest sum compared with the huge amounts appropriated for all sorts of less needful objects. The House Committee on Appropriations cut out the whole increase. Congress, however, voted an increase of $109,000; but the Bureau's work will be hampered for lack of the full amount asked.

When we compare the niggardly appropriation for the children with the size of the fat and juicy "pork barrel," we are impressed anew with the fact that women's disfranchisement is not only an injustice to women but a distinct loss to the State.

A. S. B.

Half Minute Moods

THE MODERN CIRCE

By Alice Duer Miller.

(From the New York Tribune.)

["Let the speaker read the second, fifth and seventh chapters of the Book of Proverbs, the classic stories of Circe and the Sirens, and Milton's 'Samson Agonistes,' and he will realize how futile and deceptive is the pretence that giving the vote to women will prevent sexual crime."—E. P. Wheeler, "The Case Against Woman Suffrage."]

Circe was extremely naughty,
But she had a certain charm.
And the gods, so cold and haughty,
Viewed her conduct with alarm;
For she lived remote, not lonely,
On an isle of asphodel,
Where the dews, the moisture only
On the clustered violets fell.

All the guests whom she invited,
All who anchored in the bay,
Always went away delighted—
If, that is, they went away.
And the rumors of her beauty
Reached the gods, as such things should,
And they thought it was their duty
To reform her if they could.

So they had a booth erected,
In the pure Ionic style,
Carved and grooved; and when perfected,
They dispatched it to the isle.
Yes, these wise Olympus-Dwellers
Sent it to that isle remote,
With election-boards and tellers,
And they told that witch to vote.

They had heard that wheresoever
Woman casts an oyster-shell
All her charms dissolve, and never
After can she cast a spell.
Therefore, tempering their mercy
With a sternness wise and just,
They explained to naughty Circe
She might vote—in fact, she must.

But their reasonable action
Did not prosper in this case.
Did not alter her attraction,
Did not make her plain of face.
Of her charms it did not heal her,
Did not drive her spells away;
And it seems that Mr. Wheeler
Finds things much the same today.

MARY PICKFORD'S OPINION

(From Boston Post)

Mary Pickford, the movie actress, says:

"It is easy for a pretty girl to be good if she is rich, but a pretty girl who is poor has a lot of temptations. The pretty girl who is poor is a little bit in the position of the boy in the grocery shop.

"A grocer leaned over the counter and yelled at a boy who stood close to an apple barrel:

"'Are you tryin' to steal them apples, boy?'

"'No—no, sir,' the boy faltered. 'I'm tryin' not to!'"

PREVENTION

(From New York Times)

Cholly Softhed: "Say, Mr. Killtime, I—er—love your daughter and want to marry her. Is there any insanity in your family?"

Mr. Killtime: "No, young man, there's not; an', moreover there ain't er-goin' t' be."

A CONTEST OF VIRTUE

Catherine seemed such a reliable girl that Mrs. Moran had no hesitancy in leaving her in charge of the children while she went for a long drive.

"How did they behave while I was gone?" she asked on her return.

"Beautifully, madam," Catherine replied, "but in the end they fought terribly."

"Why on earth did they fight?"

"To decide which was behaving best."

MISPLACED GENEROSITY

Freddie was sobbing bitterly in the road, and the kind-hearted old gentleman stopped.

"What's the matter, my little man?" he asked.

"I've—I've lost my new ball," sobbed the youngster.

"Never mind," said the old gentleman cheerfully; "here's a quarter to buy a new one." And out came a bright coin which Freddie promptly pocketed. "Where did you lose your ball, sonny?" he inquired as an after-thought.

"It went through your dining-room window!" said Freddie, as he disappeared around the corner.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT

(From New York Times)

Colonel Henry Watterson, who makes a collection of typographical blunders, says one of the oddest transpositions of the types that ever came within his observation was in a New York paper that used to print its shipping news on the same page with the obituaries. One morning a long list of respectable names were set forth under the heading, "Passed through Hell Gate Yesterday."

PREFERRED HER BOARDER

(From Boston Post)

In the soft firelight the boarding house sitting room looked cosy and attractive. The warmth and comfort thawed the heart of the oldest lodger.

In an expansive moment he turned toward the landlady, who was his only companion in the room, and, clasping her hand fondly, murmured:

"Will you be my wife?"

The woman did not start or blush.

"No, sir," she replied with calm deliberation. "I'm sorry, but I cannot marry you. You've been here four years, and you are much too good a boarder to be put on the free list."

The Leverage of the Ballot

THE IMMIGRANT MADONNA

It is well for all of us who are employing people to ask ourselves if we are doing all we can to make their work safe, to help them grow mentally and physically, and to fit them for citizenship in a greater America.

Every employer should keep before him that poem written by Helen C. Dwight called "The Immigrant Madonna." Its words are:

O, America! I bring to you my son,
My baby son.
He comes with little heritage,
But his eyes are clear, his body strong.
He is ready for you to do with him what you will.
What will you?

Will you use him hurriedly for your quick ends?
And will you then discard him because he is worn out—and still a foreigner?
Or will you teach him, watch him grow and help him to be one of you,
To work with you for those great things you seek?

He is my son, America,
And all my treasure.
I bring him here to you—
And you, what will you to do with him?

GIVE US THE VOTE

By Marguerite Hill

Give us the vote, all you fair-minded men,
For till you do, we'll be asking again.
You owe it, we need it—we want more than hope!
We won't hang your laws, if you give us more rope.
You always are talking about the square deal,
But say, "on the level," men, how would you feel
If a poor law were passed and you could not appeal?
Where women vote, too, have they caused revolution?
'Tis but a step further in world evolution.

"Votes for Women," a joke? Is it that in your sight?
For wives, sisters, daughters you vote? That's your right?
Oh, yes, you're a man with three daughters times two,
With a wife and ten sisters who think as you do
About war and politics, old things and new!
Why keep back our right, men? We ask but our share.
You hold it by might, men; is that acting fair?
By the vote you're protected, all men must allow;
We want it! Should have it! Must have it right now!

A GENEROUS LITTLE LADY

(From the World's Work)

A little homespun lady timidly opened the door of the Serbian Relief Committee in New York. "I wish to send three flannel night-gowns to Serbia," she quietly announced. "How shall I do it?" It was a busy morning for the secretary of the committee, Miss Hastings, but she turned from her work and answered the question in detail. As she was finishing, the visitor placed in her hand a crisp bit of paper. The secretary forgot to breathe when she examined it. It was a $1,000 bill.

Later in the morning the secretaries of two other war relief committees were called upon by a little homespun lady to explain the process of sending three flannel night-gowns to the stricken peoples they were organized to help. In each instance the interview terminated exactly as the first—at each place she left a $1,000 bill.

A WISE BIRD

(From Washington Star)

"An owl isn't really the bird of wisdom. He merely looks wise and does nothing."

"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "under some circumstances, isn't that the wisest thing he could do?"

A LADY-LIKE JEST

(From the Indiana Daily Times)

Agents for the well-known Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage organization, after working several weeks in Indianapolis, obtained nineteen names on an anti-suffrage petition addressed to the Indiana State Senate. Indiana women who seek the ballot are organized effectively and are fighting for a part suffrage bill, and are boosting the constitutional convention bill with a view to getting full suffrage some years hence.

The nineteen women who signed the anti-suffrage petition asserted they represented 90 per cent. of the women of Indiana. This statement was too absurd to need discussion. The Legislative Council of Indiana Women, for example, representing 80,000 Indiana women, all suffragists, is working night and day to get the thing against which nineteen Indianapolis women so solemnly protest.

The suffragists have met the petition of the nineteen in a good-humored spirit and are presenting suffrage petitions of their own, urging votes for women, the plan being to sign the papers in groups of nineteen, representing various walks of life and activity. Nineteen business women, nineteen women physicians, etc., are putting the suffrage cause before the law makers, day by day, and the effect is to classify the anti-suffrage petition as something of a lady-like jest.

Since some 4,000,000 women voters in other States have exercised suffrage rights, and since both the Democratic and Republican national platforms last year, 1916, declared in favor of woman suffrage, State by State, the suffrage issue has ceased to be a subject for humorous reference. Members of the Indiana Legislature are politically bound to support suffrage.

THE TWO SUFFRAGE MEASURES

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

In effect, both parties in the Legislature are pledged to woman suffrage. Active suffragists have chosen to center their strength at this session upon the Reynolds house measure bestowing upon women the right to vote for presidential electors alone. No good reason exists why such a bill should not be passed.

Now a senator offers a resolution to amend the State constitution granting the women of Ohio full suffrage. This measure, innocent and generous enough on its face, is said now to have been offered as a kind of counter-irritant, its author pretending to believe that the Reynolds bill constitutes an attack on the initiative and referendum and should not pass.

There is nothing necessarily hostile between the Reynolds and the Holden measures. In North Dakota the Legislature saw fit to pass similar measures. In that case the Legislature merely went as far as it could on its own authority in the granting of suffrage and then appealed to the State at large to take the desired further step.

However, if the suffragists of Ohio at this time desire partial suffrage rather than the chance of full suffrage and care not to accept both, the Legislature may be expected to accede to their wishes and to kill the Holden resolution. It is, of course, nonsense to call the Reynolds bill an attack on the initiative and referendum.

AN UNDELIVERED LETTER

(From Puck)

"Just think! An archaeologist at the University of Pennsylvania has found an undelivered clay letter 4,000 years old." "Lucky dog! He probably died before his wife discovered that he had forgotten to mail it."

WORKED LIKE SIXTY

(From Louisville Courier-Journal)

"Why do you fire me? I work like sixty." "If you were sixty that might be excusable. But you're only twenty-five."

"The women of New Zealand secured the franchise by only two votes. Now it is doubtful if in the whole House there would be two members opposed to it."—Sir Joseph Ward, premier of N. Z.

AN ENTERING WEDGE FOR SUFFRAGE

(From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

The suggestion that women should be allowed to vote in municipal elections comes from two sources—from the suffragists themselves in their communication to the Charter Revision Committee, and in the recommendations for the revision of the school code so as to make school directors elected instead of appointed officials. And why not? The women's voice is nowhere more urgently needed than in the solution of problems of municipal housecleaning and in the safeguarding of the public health. And who in heaven's name, has a better right to be consulted in matters of school management than the mothers of the community? It is not difficult to see why the political machines are averse to an extension of the suffrage to women, even in municipalities, and there is little in the make-up of the present Legislature to justify the hope that it will take the broad and progressive view of the question; but these are no reasons why votes for women should not be adopted cordially by those who are at work on the program for charter revision.

DAWN

By Elsie O. Kyle.

(Written after seeing the drawing in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 6.)

"Sister, what is that light I see that glows so redly yonder?"
"'Tis the roseate promise of coming day; the birth of a new endeavor."
"And what may it mean to the wakened world? Sorrow, or joy, I wonder?"
"Of sorrow, assuagement; of joy, new heights;
And to woman the blessing of equal rights,
Her gift from heaven, withheld by man; her emblem of Hope forever.

"For as surely as rises yon ruddy orb, climbing to planes still higher,
So surely will come to you, sister, and me, the light of man's recognition.
For, measure to measure, and rule to rule, he has tried her in the fire,
And for every woman who reached the dust,
A man went with her, betrayed her trust.
Not alone for her contumely and scorn; her hell is his perdition."

"See, the sun has risen; O sister, see!
And his light fills all the heaven,
And will that light shine on woman, too, as it does on her stronger brother?"

"So shine it must and will; for see, as the bread we salt to leaven
Man's passions are checked, but his aims are raised
By the weaker vessel; so God be praised,
Hands clasped, side by side, down Life's stormy road, each sex will help the other."

THE DANISH WEST INDIES

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

The Danish West Indies were bought as a naval station, but that is no reason for denying them a civil government, as it is suggested will be done. There can be plenty of coal, plenty of machinery and ample fortifications, if these are necessary, without subjecting the newly acquired American citizens in these islands to a form of government permanently differing from that in force in the United States. It goes against Americanism to have subject people under American rule. There is just as much reason for protecting our country against un-American ideas as there is for protecting it against invasion, and interest in the one ought not to preclude some attention to the other.

SHE GOT IT

(From Youth)

Druggist: Try it again, little one. What was it your mother told you to get?" Little girl (with another severe mental effort): "I think it was 'I died of opossum.' I want ten cents' worth."

"Those who have not the ordinary rights of citizens are denied nine-tenths of the ordinary constitutional means of bringing their grievances forward and getting them redressed."—Earl Lytton.

Anna Malann

By Annie Trumbull Slosson

(Continued from last week)

"Then I began to look about to find the right kind of place. I wanted to see if there was such a thing as bringing over a whole community to my way of thinking. If I could be the means of getting everybody in just one town or village to try treating animals as if they was folks, why—well, 'twas something to live for, anyway. I considered and considered, and bime-by this notion came to me: I must find a small enough place so's I could work it all up before I died; the Ellises ain't a long-lived family, and I wanted dreadful bad to see the whole thing done in my lifetime. 'Why,' I says to myself, 'it would be almost like a little millennium of my own.' Then I heard one day about Wilson's Gore, and it appeared to me just what I wanted. Six families in all—that's what there was then—and not very big ones neither. I had a little money besides my share of the farm I'd give up—some left me by the Aunt Ann I was named after, so I'd got something to start with. And here I come, and here I be."

Before this little autobiography was ended we were walking out among the "creatures," and I had many an object lesson to illustrate Ann Ellis's mode of treating her friends.

Such odd friends they were, but I would not wish for truer, more loyal ones.

Here in the little pasture-lot grazed a blind horse; there, a little away, an old and grizzled one, passing his last days—his happiest ones, poor fellow!—in peace and comfort. There were dogs with bandaged, splintered legs, dogs that were hurt or ill, lying on soft beds in basket, box or barrel. And there were well, active animals, dogs and cats, and others too. Some were waiting to be claimed by owners from whom they had strayed away. Others had been wilfully deserted, and had no home but this. There was a lame hen hobbling about on an awkward wooden leg; there was a blind canary in a rough home-made cage, singing his little heart out as he heard the voice of the one he had never seen, but loved.

"Do you know how to talk French?" she asked suddenly one day. As I owned to some knowledge of the language, she said: "Oh, I'm real glad. You see, the children come over one day last month to tell me that the old monsheer, as they called him round here—him that used to learn the young folks to dance over in Danvers—was dead, and he'd left a dog unprovided for. The town had buried the old man, and the poor little creatur was crying herself to death over the grave. I went over with them, and we fetched her away, dreadful unwilling, but too weak from mourning and going without victuals and sleep to make much fuss. I've brought lots of sorrowing young things through their troubles, homesickness and lonesomeness and disappointment and grief, but I never had a worse case than this. 'Twas a poodle; Fan Shong the old man used to call her; sounds kind of Chinee, don't it, now? And she was the miserablest being! She wouldn't make friends, she was scary and terrible bashful, and she just about cried her eyes out after that old master of hers—an outlandish, snuff-taking, fretful little man to most folks, but the best and dearest in the world to Fan Shong. I tried hard to help her, to make her feel at home, and show her that there was something to live for still, but she didn't take any notice. I'd make a good deal of her, praise her up, and call her 'good dog, good dog,' but she didn't appear to care. And then bimeby it struck me she didn't understand; she was French, and 'good dog' was no more than foreign talk to her. Of course, I had to do something about it or she'd 'a' died on my hands. I inquired about, and found there was a lady over in East Thacherville, about four miles from here, that knows some French—used to learn it to children in the academy. So I went over there. 'Twas a real hot day in July and there'd been quite a spell of dry weather, and 'twas terrible dusty. I'd been up all the night before with Charley, the old white horse there, and didn't feel very rugged that day, and I thought I'd never get there. But I found Miss Edwards, and she was real good, took quite an interest, and she learned me to say 'good dog' in French—'bong shang,' you know. I practised it over and over, till I said it real good, and then I started home. Well, will you believe, time I'd got there it had gone clean out of my head. You see, I'd got it mixed up with the poor dog's Chinee name, Fan Shong, and for the life of me I couldn't say it right. So back I had to go through that dust and all and learn it again. But my! it paid, for she was so pleased when I told her that she was a 'bong shang,' just as her old master done it. She's bashful yet, though, and lonesome, and she'd admire to hear her native language."

It was a good while before I became used to this peculiarity of the old woman and I was puzzled and startled again and again by a warning word, look, or gesture when about to speak freely of those about us. "That looks like a good hunting dog," I said one day, pointing out a fine Irish setter near by. A significant look from Ann, a loudly spoken, "Ain't he the dog? Yes, Jack's a good dog," —which words set the silky tail of golden-brown waving like a banner—and then the old woman whispered in my ear: "He's gun-shy, poor fellow. He can't help it; it's born in him. He's tried and tried, but he says he can't stand it. Just the very sight of a gun of any sort, loaded or not, scares him to death. That's how I got him. Jim Merrill had him, and was bound to train that trick out of him. He beat him till he 'most killed him, but it only made him worse, and so I bought him."

I shall never forget the confusion and shame which overwhelmed me one day at a reproof—a pretty sharp one—from the good old philanthropist. Peering out at us from behind a shed was the oddest creature. It was intended, doubtless, for a cat, but was such a caricature of one. One ear stood sharply erect, the other lopped limply down; the eyes, because of an injury done to one of them, had a chronic squint; and there was a twist upward to each corner of the wide mouth that suggested the grin of the proverbial cat of Cheshire. It was irresistible, and I—laughed. Animal Ann clutched my arm. "Stop laughing," she whispered, sharply; "or if you can't hold it in, go away." I was sobered at once. "Poor Jinny," said the old woman, after we had left the spot, "she's terrible homely, and she knows it as well as we do. Nobody'll have her, she looks so bad. And the worst of it is she's just aching to be made much of and coddled. There's the lovingest heart in that poor outlandish looking body. She's real touchy about her looks, particularly her eyes—maybe you took notice there's a mite of a cast in them—and I do all I can to make her forget about it."

"I suppose I need not ask you," I said once, "with your views of animals and their being like folks, if you think there's a future for them after death?"

To my surprise, the old woman shook her head sadly, and the soft brown eyes grew moist. "No," she said, in a low, mournful voice, "I'm afraid there's no chance of that. I've give it up. I did hold to it as long as I could, and it most broke my heart to let it go. But so many of the folks I look up to tell me it isn't so, that I've had to give up that p'int. Even Elder Peters, that's so fond of dogs and horses himself, he always said there wasn't any chance of meeting them anywhere in the next world; and Dr. Church held that, too; and good old Mis' Holcombe, that left money to take care of destitute cats. They was all one way, proved it from the Scriptures, you know—'like the beasts that perish,' and all that. They all say there ain't a single word in the Bible that gives them a reasonable hope. There's most everything else spoke of as being there—folks and angels and martyrs and saints and trees and flowers and fruit and streams and precious stones. But nothing about

ures, except—well, sometimes I think there's a chance for white horses—just a chance."

"For white horses!" I exclaimed in amazement.

"Yes; in Revelation, speaking about heaven and the saints, it tells about being dressed in white robes and riding on white horses. But there's another—a dreadful verse in that book—I never like to think of it. After telling all the beautiful things that's inside of heaven, it says, 'But without are dogs.' Now ain't that a terrible mournful pictur'? It's as if the other animals all give up when they was told there wasn't any place for them up there, and just died for good, instincts and all—if you don't want to call them souls; but dogs, why, they just couldn't do it; they must follow on after their masters, room or no room. And so I always seem to see them hanging about the door, waiting and waiting, getting a peek in when it opens to let somebody go inside, and maybe catching sight of their master—oh! I can't stand it, anyhow. I wish it wasn't writ there, 'Without are dogs.'"

"It must be a sad thought," I said to her once, "that you will never see these animal friends in the next world." It was a cruel thing to say under the circumstances, but I did not stop to think.

A mist clouded in the soft, dog-like brown eyes, as they met mine for an instant, and then turned quickly away. "It's dreadful," she said in a low hushed tone—"dreadful. It's wicked, I know to say so, but—I couldn't be happy up there and them outside. Me and all the real folks, that's had everything in this world—rights, and laws to protect their rights, and—and—souls—us all inside heaven, and them that's been put upon and worried and tortur'd all their days, them outside of it all, oh, I couldn't stand it! I know I couldn't! So—well—maybe I sha'n't be there myself." She went on hurriedly, as if in response to some expression she thought my face might wear: "Not that I'm giving up my religion. That's a sight of comfort to me—more'n anything else, I guess. But, you see, folks generally are so busy saving their own souls and other people's—heathens' and all—they can't attend to righting the awful wrongs done to creatur's, and it's nat'ral, I know. But I've got a leaning that way, and I'm so made I seem to know how to help animals and coax folks to be good to them. So I just tell God right out all about it—that I feel that I must give up my whole life, day in and day out, to helping and comforting these creatur's He's made, and made so like folks in everything but just not having souls. And I tell Him"—she spoke softly and reverently—"I tell Him I love Him and want to serve Him, and I'm on His side and will be to my dying day. But I've got such a terrible aching and burning over the things done to these creatur's that I can't attend to the other things folks tell me is the highest, most important ones. I haven't got time for all the meetings—the sewing society and missionary concerts and temperance meetings and teachers' meetings and the anti-smoking society, and all those stated means, as they call them. I'm drove day and night looking up suffering creatur's, fetching home them that's lost, nursing the sick, chirking up the lonesome and homesick. Why, you wouldn't believe how full my hands be. And so I tell Him, plain, but humble and respectful, that if he thinks best to say as I give up the work and duty of a professor, I must give up the rewards, too, why, I've nothing to say. He knows best, understanding the whole case, and I know He'll do right. So I just go on with what I've got to do for these poor things as if I was just one of them, soul lacking and all. And they think I am."

I told you I had no story, nothing but a picture—poorly drawn, I know,—of one woman and her work and ways. I do not even point a moral. Maybe there is none. It is for you to say.—Harper's Bazaar.

WANTS VOTE TO HELP CHILDREN

(Continued from page 25.)

break-down of a family is recognized, and the sign of the times is that the sacredness of the family and its unspeakable value to the growing generation is to gain in the twentieth century a richer realization and a greater effectiveness.

Never So Many Good Mothers

There has never been a time when a majority of women have been such competent mothers as at present. Nor has there been a period, thanks to the broader education they have received, when they have seen so far beyond their own happy firesides to the needs of people less happy than themselves. In all the so-called social work which characterizes the beginning of the twentieth century women are pre-eminently sharers, if not leaders. More and more it is recognized that charitable work cannot content itself with building asylums or giving relief. We are forced to inquire why relief is necessary, why children are deprived of parents. And we undertake a social reform. Now, when we undertake social reform, we find that it can be effected only by law, and we are compelled to ask for better laws for the protection of children; for the protection of fathers, against the accidents and the distresses and the hazards of their employment; for protection, also, for mothers who must leave their homes to work, and we are more and more seeing that conditions must be demanded for all working women such as shall not handicap them as future mothers, for such conditions as shall make men able to support adequately the mothers of the next generation.

Social Reform Requires Legislation

All this forms a great social program, a program which can only be carried out by a large amount of legislation, requiring the highest degree of scientific study and discrimination and of careful and just law-framing. Beyond these more obvious social questions, we are discovering that there are no unsocial governmental questions. What more intimately domestic than the tariff on wool? What more socially significant than laws for controlling the water supply, and the disposal of sewage, and the treatment of contagious diseases, and the building of schoolhouses, and the giving away of franchises which may impoverish the town? When the laws of any country are translated into simple words of one syllable, what laws and institutions are there which in the final instance have no relation to the welfare of the family? What problems of political science which do not bear upon the welfare of children? One of our stumbling blocks has been that we have spoken in words too grandiose. Birth registration and infant mortality sound like the titles of ponderous statistical tomes which have nothing to do with your baby and yours. Really, they mean the most tragic of facts and the most simple of expedients, matters in which women must interest themselves if the waste of infant life in this country is to be stayed. But law and law-enforcement are the primary essentials of saving children's lives.

Shocking Wastage of Child Life.

Beginning, then, with the simplest act of Lady Bountiful, women have found themselves forced on and on to face the consideration of all sorts of thorny technical legislation, and in the course of experiences which have forced them to this conclusion, they have discovered some shocking facts affecting the family and the welfare of children. They discovered the tremendous wastage of child life, to which every country is now awakening—perhaps 300,000 children under a year dying annually in this country, half of whom, we are told, might be saved by the use of expedients already possessed. They find, from the records of juvenile courts and industrial schools, that the mother whom some industrial accident, or a drunken husband, or some other disaster, has driven outside her home in order to provide for it, fails in the double business to which she is thus bound, and that her children, in far greater proportion than in families where the mother has died, show too frequent wreckage in every place where we find delinquent youth brought to book. They find bad housing and poverty having a direct, calculable effect on the waywardness of children.

Women Must Help

But these are social conditions which men and women together are uncovering, women no less than men. In the ameliorative efforts which accompany these discoveries women are bearing probably an equal part. They are compelled to speak in public, to appear before Legislatures, to attend meetings and discussions, to work diligently upon such public boards as they may be appointed to. Can they afford to put in time and energy and intelligence unsparingly to formulate measures up to the point of legal propositions, then to abandon them without an opportunity to state authoritatively their judgment? Far more important, can the State afford to have them do it? Can the State afford to leave out of account so much voting power of intelligence and interest? But you will say that there is also a voting power of ignorance and lack of interest. Granted; this is matched by the same thing among men, and one great question of our day is how to make the suffrage universal by securing the interest and the patriotism of that stay-at-home vote among men, now a reproach to many thousands of our qualified men voters.

Ignorant Vote Not Working Vote

The ignorant vote is not the working vote. Working women in great organized factories have been having, since they began that work, an education for the suffrage. They are not the ignorant vote, nor are wives of workingmen; at least, they know in part what they need to safeguard themselves and their homes. The ignorant vote is the complacent, blind vote of men and of the feminine "influence" which moves them, which disregards the real problems of setting safe and wholesome standards of life and labor and education, and spends its strength in looking backward, insisting upon precedents without seeing that, good and enduring as they may be, all precedents must be daily translated into the setting of today.

Must Vote to Protect Family

If we are right in thinking that the emphasis of political thought today tends toward protecting the family and upholding the standards of comfort and decency for the upbringing of the next generation, may we not believe that woman, long primarily concerned by habit and experience with the welfare of the household, may safely be called upon to vote on questions which she can be made to see affect the welfare of any household, and to vote with the wisdom and generosity which poets and preachers ascribe to the daily conduct of good women in the care of their children and the service of their husbands?

Antis Have Helped the Cause

At this point, perhaps, no one has served our cause as well as those whom we call the antis, who have shown that all this preliminary work can be done and yet no slightest grace or refinement lost; that there is leisure for all such public speaking and propaganda as is necessary to oppose those unfeminine ones arguing with equal sound on the other side. Are not those who dread the more formal expression through the medium of the paper ballot like the hypnotized chicken which balks at a chalk line? The chalk line is really no barrier, and beyond there is nothing but space.

Of late I have been living in an American city where there is to be seen another bee preserved in amber—where the men are disfranchised. Perhaps nothing is more illuminating than to watch disinterestedly their efforts to secure the ballot. They issue a suffrage bulletin, they invoke the spirit of freedom, they write poetry. "The dead have been awakened; shall I sleep? The world is at war with tyrants; shall I crouch?" They call meetings, they argue with eloquence, and swear that they cannot be satisfied with the comfort and beauty which a benign Congress has long bestowed upon the inhabitants of Washington; unless they have the privilege of voting, because, they say, they pay taxes and so they must vote. Women, in their misguided altruism, have of late said little about paying taxes, although an increasing number of them do so; but have posited their demand upon larger social issues. It is pleasing to see this argument, which we have for the time being relegated to a secondary position, now given a leading place by those gentlemen who are novices in demanding the suffrage. Doubtless the chastening influence of time and disappointment will lead them also to posit their claim upon the wider humanitarian issues, from which we may assure them they will draw a certain satisfaction, whether they vote or not.

Must Vote for Own Souls' Good

A generous man advocate of the suffrage has urged it as an expedient for elevating men. Really, I do not ask it on that score. I wish to see women vote for their own souls' good. We have too long been irresponsible critics, certain that we were right because assured by men that our intuitions could not lead us astray, and still lacking the wholesome responsibility for our decisions. I for one cannot help sympathizing somewhat with the men, who have so long been told, by those faultless beings whose intuitions they so absolutely trust, how badly they are managing things and that all will be well when women vote, although I do not forget the gentle candor with which a distinguished Englishman spoke, in an article on woman suffrage in Hibard's Journal, saying to his fellow-men, after a wonderfully sweet-spirited discussion of the asperities of the English conflict: "After all, it (woman suffrage) is coming. Let us not forget, in summing up its advantages and disadvantages, that possibly it may do some good to these masculine politics of ours, which sometimes seem a little sickly."

Both Parents Must Help

The newer conception of the family is one which depends upon giving to both parents the fullest possible expression on all those matters which are of common concern. What may we hope for, in a wiser conception of justice toward the child, when father and mother pool their intelligence on all the issues inside and outside the home which bear upon the child's growth and happiness?

Only by some working hypothesis can we go on from day to day. We see the race existing, we feel the sacredness of life, the innate hold of the race upon life, and we are content with the old Greek figure of a long race, each generation handing on a torch. From time to time we restate all this, and always with growing emphasis on the claim of the race, as the duty of today toward tomorrow, of this generation toward the next. We see that the task, holy, lovely, unavoidable, of each generation is to rear the next, and we see quite clearly that in the long stretches of unrecorded time, some power counts by generations, not by years, and tests each generation by what it does for the next. None of us can forecast the future, to know posterity's standards of justice. We only know that they will be wiser, more generous than our own, that their stretch is beyond our possible ken, but that somehow they are to be carried forward through that child of today who is in our charge.

Legality of Municipal Securities

(From the Commercial and Financial Chronicle.)

One of the matters informally discussed but not acted upon at the Cincinnati convention of the Investment Bankers' Association last year was the growing necessity for concerted action with reference to the practice of small municipalities which require that bids for their bond issues shall not be subject to approval of the legality of the issue by the purchaser's attorney. For many years it has been the custom for dealers in municipal bonds to make their bids subject to the approval of the legality of the forms of bonds, proceedings leading to the issue, tax levies, etc., by their counsel. As municipal indebtedness has increased during recent years there has developed a tendency on the part of municipalities to chafe at the restraints imposed by this scrutiny on the part of expert legal advisers of municipal bond houses. The growth of the Postal Savings System has made a considerable market for municipal bonds among small-town banks that formerly paid little or no attention to such securities. Growing out of these conditions came the tendency on the part of some municipalities to attempt to avoid having the legality of their bond issues scrutinized by the experts employed by municipal bond houses. One small-town official once expressed the attitude by saying to the representative of a municipal bond house, "We can sell the bonds to the local bank here whether they are legal or not." In some cases there may have been a disposition to favor the local banker as against the municipal bond houses buying for the general market, and, therefore, careful to have the legality of the bonds they handled approved by legal authorities of well-known standing. These and other considerations have combined to lead small-town municipalities at times to follow the method of New York and some other large cities and refuse to allow bidders for their bonds to make their bids subject to the approval of the legality of the bonds.

The condition was discussed at the Investment Bankers' Cincinnati convention only informally. It seemed to be the sentiment that there should be some concerted action to check the tendency to discriminate against municipal bond houses which are forced by the necessity of making the bonds they purchase readily marketable to make their bids subject to approval of legality, just as a real estate operator is forced to have the titles to the properties he handles properly abstracted. One proposition suggested was that members of the organization should refuse to bid for municipal bonds otherwise than subject to approval of legality, but this was regarded as playing into the hands of irresponsible dealers or others who are willing to buy bonds without having the legality investigated. A suggestion that met with more favor was that members of the organization should, by resolution, go on record as refusing to trade in bonds not approved by recognized independent legal authority, but it was pointed out that most municipal bond dealers have taken and adhered to this position for years past. So nothing was done at the convention but the matter is still being given considerable thought by municipal bond dealers. The dangers of the practice of selling bonds without the legality of the bonds or the proceedings leading to their issue being passed upon by disinterested authorities are very apparent. If the practice became general the most dependable check upon over-issues of municipals in excess of the limitations imposed by law, especially in the cases of smaller municipalities, would be removed. Reckless municipal officials might continue to issue bonds as long as they could sell them, unless taxpayers were sufficiently wide-awake and public-spirited to secure injunctions, perhaps at considerable expense. The currency of municipal bonds of bad or doubtful legality would adversely affect the market values of all municipals, good and bad.

The undesirable conditions that may be brought about by the refusal of municipalities to allow bidders for their bonds to subject the legality of the bonds to the scrutiny of counsel, as well as the thoughtless attitude of at least one interest that should be better informed, is illustrated by a recent sale of an issue of more than $100,000 municipal bonds. In the advertisements inviting bids for this issue of bonds, the following phrase occurred: "Bids will be received subject to the legality of the bonds, but not subject to approval of buyer's attorney." This meant that a bidder for the bonds, if he submitted the legality to counsel for approval, would be under the necessity of going to court to recover the deposit of over $2,000 required with each bid in case the bonds were found not to be legal. The ordinary practice amongst buyers of municipal bonds at first hands is to make the bid conditional on the approval of legality by the bidder's counsel, and by way of explanation it should be said that a municipal bond house very rarely fails to finally take and pay for an issue of bonds awarded to it, and almost equally rarely finds an issue that does not require some alterations or corrections made under the direction of the counsel of the purchaser. It is to make sure that the legal officials of the municipality will make these changes that the condition as to approval of legality is inserted in the bid. It was this that the invitation to bid now being referred to excluded. This invitation was published in a financial periodical published in New York City, the stipulation that bids must not be conditioned on approval of legality being included in the New York advertisement.

Nine bids for the bonds in question were presented at the time announced for the public opening of bids for the bonds. One bid contained no condition requiring the approval of the legality. A number of the bids contained the usual condition that the legality was to be approved by the counsel of the purchaser. The highest bid read, in part: "This bid is conditional upon the approval of the legality by A, B, C or D, at our expense, the selection to be made by you," or D, at our expense, the selection to be made by you," or words to that effect, A, B, C and D being the names of four lawyers of well-known prominence as authorities on municipal bonds. This bid was rejected, although it was several hundred dollars higher than the bid that was not conditional on approval of legality and the bonds were sold to the lower bidder.

This left the purchaser with an issue of bonds that he could not refuse to take and pay for even if he did submit them to counsel for approval and the counsel found them not to be legally perfect, except by going into court, his bid being practically unconditional. Under the circumstances the question as to whether the bonds are really legal or not becomes very interesting. In the legislation of the municipality creating the indebtedness, the legislation upon which the whole indebtedness and bond issue rest, there is this: "The . . . . is hereby authorized and directed to negotiate the sale of all or such portion of said bonds as . . . . may hereafter direct, at public or private sale, as . . . . may hereafter direct, to the highest bidder, provided that he shall not sell them for less than par and accrued interest up to the date of sale."

If the matter should ever get into court it may be argued that the highest bid, being conditioned upon approval of legality, was not a bid at all and therefore the bid that did not contain the condition as to approval of legality was that of the "highest bidder," as required by the legislation creating the bond issue. It might, on the other hand, be argued that the intent of the legislation was the reasonable one that the bonds should be sold at the best price obtainable and that if favorable bids could be excluded by imposing unusual requirements and limitations it would also be possible to defeat the intent of the legislation by excluding all bids not written on pink letter paper or all not written in Sanskrit or by some other device that would favor certain bidders. It may also be a question whether or not the legality of the bonds and the indebtedness they represent is affected by the failure to sell the bonds to the highest of all the bidders presenting bids, as intended by the legislation referred to. Perhaps, if necessary, the bonds may be legalized by amending legislation striking out the requirement that the bonds be sold to the highest bidder, which, while it might legalize the bonds, would reflect little credit on the municipality, to say nothing of the several hundred dollars of additional premium for its bonds that it has lost by the rejection of the highest bid with its customary and wise condition as to approval of legality.

The whole affair illustrates very forcibly the necessity for some steps that will prevent similar eventualities becoming general. It also illustrates the conditions that led to the informal discussion at the Investment Bankers' convention. Whether it is within the province of that organization to take steps to prevent or check the growth of the practice of requiring bidders for municipal bonds to omit the usual conditions as to approval of legality from their bids is for the organization to decide.

LUMBER INDUSTRY CONDITIONS REVEALED BY FOREST SERVICE

Experts believe that a more stable kind of forest ownership, divorced from manufacture to a larger degree than now, must come about before the ills of the lumber business can be cured permanently. This kind of ownership must not only carry the present stocks of merchantable timber until the productive industry needs them, but also provides for regrowth on cut-over lands. The extension of public forest ownership, both State and national, should, in the judgment of the Service, have a large part in this accomplishment.

According to the Service experts, there is no surplus of forest resources above the country's needs. There is rather a lack of forests, particularly of growing forests, to take the place of the reservoirs of virgin timber now being drained. The difficulty lies, says the Service, in the wrong kind of forest ownership.

A national mistake was made in such rapid and wholesale passing of title to timber lands in the public domain, beyond all immediate needs for local or industrial development. Private ownership, hard pressed to carry these staggering quantities of timber during the long periods which must necessarily elapse before they can be converted into lumber, is now sacrificing them in part by wasteful use because of its own financial exigencies. The carrying of this future resource, the Forest Service declares should have been a public rather than a private function. The report urges that this situation be faced frankly and the obvious remedy applied, that of taking part of the Western timber lands back.

TAGORE

By JOHN HAYNES HOLMES

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(MESSAGES for the TIMES NO. 4)

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KENOSHA ADOPTS SCIENTIFIC PLAN FOR HOUSING

Nolen System of Housing Applied in Wisconsin Town—Manufacturers Stand Back of the Enterprise—Single Family, Detached Houses Costing $2500 Are Best—Tenant May Become Owner

HOUSING CLOSELY RELATED TO SOCIAL WELFARE

Coincident with the rapid growth of American municipalities, the problem of providing housing facilities for increased populations is one of paramount interest. Housing is a business of vast scope, and is closely interwoven with the economic welfare of every city, large or small. Much of the housing of the past has been hasty, unscientific and wasteful both for the workman who occupies a dwelling and for the community in which he lives. The task of the future is to apply accurate, business-like methods to dwelling provision and make housing a legitimate interest, not a field for speculation. Citizens must be made to realize the close connection between good homes and the myriad aspects of city life, such as transportation facilities, the proper location of factories, the park systems, sewerage connections and the like.

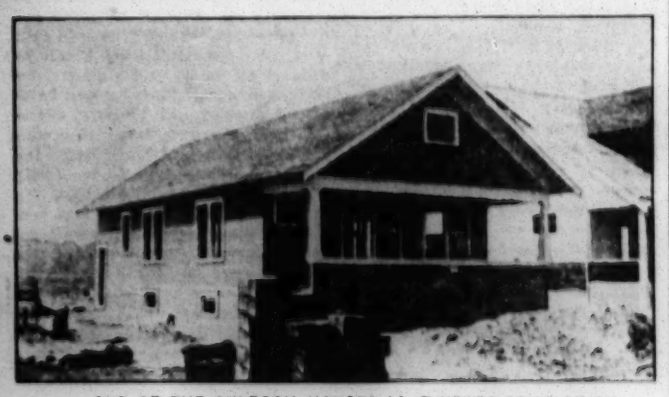
A Scientific Problem

A method of accomplishing scientific and economic housing for workingmen in American cities has been devised by John Nolen of Cambridge, Mass. He says:

"From the point of view of economics this problem is one of big business, and should be handled as big business is handled. Building operations in the United States amount annually, it is said, to $4,000,000,000. More than half of this great total is spent in dwellings. Much of it, in fact, from an economic point of view, most of it, is not well or permanently invested. A large percentage of the houses, especially the cheaper sorts, are poorly conceived for their purpose, and 80 per cent. of all of them are built of wood. Usually there is an excessive depreciation and a fearfully costly fire risk. This constitutes a huge economic loss amounting to millions of dollars annually.

Relation to Wages

"Closely related to housing is the question of wages and standards of living. Consider, for example, these four points and their relation to one another:



ONE OF THE SIX-ROOM HOUSES AS IT NEARS COMPLETION

(1) Under the most favorable circumstances a desirable five-room house can not be constructed in the United States for less than $1800, including the lot and street improvements. (2) A house costing that sum cannot be offered on the basis of an economic rent of say 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. net, for less than $15 per month. (3) Unless a wage-earner has an income of $16 a week he can hardly afford to pay as much as $15 a month for rent. (4) More than half of all workingmen earn less than $15 a week.

Solutions Difficult

"No solution for the housing problem in its most acute form, affecting more than 50 per cent. of all wage workers, is possible until a better adjustment can be made in the relation of these four points. Either the cost of the house and lot must be considerably reduced, or the standard of healthful living must be lowered, or the wages of the poorest paid workmen must be raised.

"We must in some thoroughgoing way convert the great forces working through regular channels, which now produce bad housing, to produce good housing, and we must do it by bringing into control and co-operation with them the forces that will gain from it, which are mainly the manufacturing and business interests that depend upon the efficient and happy workman.

Employers Tractable Now

"A peculiar opportunity for improvement is offered. Something relatively new has recently arisen in this country. Employers of labor, not a few, but many, are having great difficulty in obtaining and holding employees. They are so impressed by the new conditions and the great cost and inconvenience that these conditions involve that they are ready to consider any practicable proposition that will lessen their troubles. It is now easy to draw their attention to the poor character of much of the housing of the wage-earners, and more especially to the utter inadequacy of the supply of small houses of suitable types available at rents which the workingman can afford."

Studies Four Cities

Mr. Nolen has been devoting much time lately to helping rapidly-growing cities solve their dwelling difficulties. Four in particular, Waterbury and Bridgeport, Conn., Kenosha, Wis., and Akron, Ohio, have been studied by him. In these places the local organizations which were to undertake the upbuilding of the residence districts determined that, before plunging in and constructing something, they would "find out by careful investigation the extent and character of the demand for houses, and also the experience of other places in meeting parallel conditions and requirements. The first step, it seemed, was a social and economic survey, a diagnosis that would give them confidence in the prescription for immediate needs, and at the same time enable them to adopt measures that would be preventative in character and apply to meeting the situation in more normal times."

Typical Recommendations

Mr. Nolen submitted recommendations to the organizations designing to put the housing through. Typical examples of these recommendations could be summed up thus:

"That a Housing Company be formed at once, with a capital of at least $1,000,000.

"That some one with special fitness be employed by the company to give all his time to the problem of providing houses or apartments for workingmen.

"That various tracts of land suitable in character and location and low enough in price for the housing of workingmen be purchased by the company.

"That the Housing Company undertake the early building of houses and apartments primarily for rent.

"That the Company should provide especially the single-family, detached dwelling, for sale on easy terms.

"That the proposed Housing Company should co-operate with the family which has acquired title to a building lot, but has not yet built upon it.

"That the Housing Company should facilitate, so far as possible, broad city planning improvements, especially those relating to main thoroughfares, parks, playgrounds, and the districting of the city."

Proposals Not Radical

"The recommendations submitted to these cities have been so framed as to meet the actual housing needs of workingmen, on terms which their wages make possible. The proposals are not essentially new, and not in any sense radical. Virtually everything recommended has been successfully executed elsewhere in this country for the same classes of workingmen, with the same income or even less. No one house or method is endorsed as the only one, although the emphasis is put upon the single family, self-contained, detached house or cottage, as on the whole more desirable when possible. Well-arranged, well-lighted apartments are endorsed in the recommendations where single houses are inexpedient.

Building Model Houses in Kenosha

SCENE IN THE LINCOLN HILL DISTRICT, KENOSHA, DURING THE HOUSING RUSH IN THE FALL OF 1916

A Specific Example

The growing interest in the need for good housing is shown by the story of Kenosha's remarkable development in the last sixteen months.

Mr. Alfred F. Müller, one of Mr. Nolen's assistants, went to Kenosha early in 1916 to help in the preparatory survey before beginning to construct new houses. His work was highly appreciated by the Kenosha Homes Company, and after a few months Mr. Müller was made manager of the Company. In his report before the American Civic Association he tells the romance of scientific achievement in Kenosha.

Kenosha's Growth

This town is a booming industrial community just south of Milwaukee, on the shore of Lake Michigan. It is ideally located, both from the point of view of transportation and the labor market. The present population of 35,000 bids fair to jump to 50,000 within the next decade. Several motor companies, the largest bed manufacturing company in the world, two clothing companies, a tannery and a rope company, make up a good part of the manufacturing concerns of Kenosha. "Early in May, 1916, the Kenosha Manufacturers' Association engaged Mr. Nolen to make a study of the crowded situation and to suggest a plan of action. A questionnaire was prepared by Mr. Nolen and sent to all the local manufacturers, inquiring as to the number of workmen in need of better housing; the classes to be provided for; the number of skilled and unskilled workers; the average rate of wages; the value of land available for building small houses; the prevailing methods of lending money for home-building, and what the most desirable houses in demand were. The answers to these questions were summarized, and gave a clear-cut outline of the housing situation. The customary local methods for providing houses for sale, and the financing of building operations were investigated. Definite information was obtained with regard to the open areas suitable for low-cost housing, with notes as to the character, surroundings, value, the water, gas and sewer connections, and transportation facilities.

Careful Preliminaries

"Maps were prepared showing the extent of the public utilities, their cost and methods of assessment; street and city laws relating to housing were combed from the voluminous records of the city clerk and the city attorney. One of the interesting facts revealed by the survey was the really high standard of house-building. It was found that the houses already built, were mainly of the single family detached use, and usually on fair-sized lots. Perhaps one secret of Kenosha's comparatively good housing conditions is the laudable policy of the local banks in refusing loans on tenement buildings and cheap construction.

Report Submitted

"In June, Mr. Nolen submitted the report of his survey. It was made up of four sections, namely: (1) The extent of the work to be done; (2) the existing situation; (3) seven definite recommendations; (4) the appendices; the latter including types of houses which had been built elsewhere, and methods of financing and organizing, as successfully employed in other sections of the country.

Manufacturers Organize

"Without any delay, the Kenosha manufacturers organized a stock company for the building of homes for workingmen. The capital of the company, while only $25,000, was backed up by subscriptions among ten of the leading factories to the amount of $400,000. When an outside building firm was just about ready to come in and begin construction, a local organization was whipped into shape by an ex-mayor, whose one thought was that any house-building to be done in his city should be done by local labor. This organization controlled the largest lumber yard in the city, and has as members several contractors and real estate men. The estimates submitted to the Homes Company were immediately accepted.

"The agreement between the Homes Company and the local builders, the Kenosha House-Building Company, was for the erection of 400 houses, to cost between $1500 and $2500. They were to be built for cost plus ten per cent. The local banks agreed to finance the proposition up to 65 per cent. of the total value, and to take a first mortgage for seven years.

Agreement With Builders

"The agreement in general between the Kenosha Homes Company (that is, the manufacturers) and the Kenosha House-Building Company, was that the latter was to do all the work from construction to sales and collections, while the former, through their officials, supervised the enterprise and supplied the second mortgage money.

The construction is absolutely first-class. It has been the aim of the management, first of all, to get a good, sound substantial building, and only, secondly, to strive for beauty. These houses are built from plans made by carpenter contractors, and, consequently, are not as beautiful architecturally as one would expect from a trained designer. Several new designs have been devised (see illustrations on this page), and a number of changes have been made in the old plans in an effort to improve them.

Emphasize Harmony

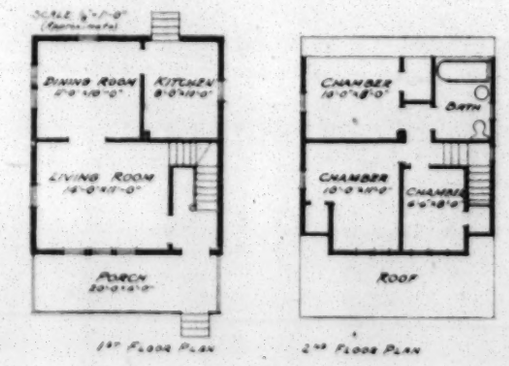
"The buildings, while at first thrown together in a hit or miss jumble, are now being grouped with an idea to harmony in lines, materials and colors. Shingles, stucco, narrow and wide sidings, are being used on the exteriors, sometimes alone, sometimes in combination. These houses have every modern improvement, including concrete sidewalks, water, gas, and electrical connections, as well as proper sewerage. In the early days of the Kenosha building enterprise the specifications for the entire work covered exactly two typewritten pages. Today these specifications cover nearer twenty pages. A system of cost keeping has been established to watch every detail of construction, and to keep the figures thereon. Investigations are being constantly made by the management in regard to choosing the best of materials.

Tenants May Own

"When a tenant of one of these houses desires to own the building he fills out an application, which inquires into his financial affairs and character. His application is turned over to the Kenosha Homes Company for approval before sale is made.

"The Kenosha Homes Company, being merely a subsidiary to the Manufacturers' Association, has at its disposal the very complete records of that organization on every factory employee. In this way minute investigations can be made into the character and ability of each applicant.

"To date, with little or no advertising, 106 applications have been received, of which 71 have been approved. The balance were rejected either because of inability to make the necessary payments, or because the character of the applicant did not warrant a sale being made. The terms under which these houses are sold are a minimum payment of $100 down and a minimum payment of $18 monthly. Under this plan it takes the purchaser between eight and ten years to pay off his second mortgage, when title to his house is turned over to him subject to first mortgage. If a workman owns his own lot then no down payment is necessary.



PLAN OF A MODEL DWELLING

Details of Construction

"The Kenosha Homes Company is actually manufacturing houses. Lumber and other materials of all kinds are bought in large quantities, thereby getting wholesale prices. Several large warehouses have been constructed right on the grounds, affecting the economies of wholesale construction. Building operations were begun early in August, and now over a hundred buildings are in one stage or another of construction. The first houses were built on a subdivision one-quarter of a mile from one of the factory centers. In this subdivision the first 52 houses were built. This subdivision was an experiment station, and, of course, some mistakes were made in the beginning. Later houses were built on two other subdivisions, one comprising 136 lots and the other about 15 lots. Several houses are also being built in scattered locations, upon individually-owned lots. The standard size for a house lot, generally accepted in Kenosha, is 50 by 100 feet.

Detached Are Best

"The houses are of the single and double frame type, entirely detached. The accommodation consists of five rooms and bath in the bungalows, and six rooms and bath in all other houses.

ZUEBLIN LAUDS AMERICAN CITIES

Finds Practical and Scientific Management of Municipal Affairs Growing Popular in United States—Citizens Awaking to Civic Duties

Prof. Charles Zueblin, author of "The 20th Century City" and other works upon municipal affairs, believes that great progress is being made by American cities. Progress along democratic and scientific lines has been more marked in the early years of the twentieth century than in the whole of the nineteenth. "The great difficulty in the nineteenth century," he said in a lecture before the Pittsfield Woman's Club, "was that municipal functions were so insignificant compared with business that cities were given too little power and attention to organize properly. Americans must cease to regard it as a paradox that the more property there is to manage and the more work there is to do the better are cities administered.

"Fire and police departments are being transformed by emphasis on preventive measures. Social victims are saved by policewomen, juvenile and municipal courts, morals commissions, the reform of correctional institutions, psychopathic laboratories, public welfare departments and municipal employment agencies.

"Municipal education ranges now from the kindergarten to the doctor's degree. The work is done increasingly outdoors. The industries and public services of the community are used as school laboratories. The schoolhouse is used all the time. The all-day, all-year school has passed the experimental stage. Every vocation will presently be anticipated. The public library enjoys a freedom unknown as yet in business or school. Recreation is being universalized. Every city has playgrounds and parks or recognizes that it is beyond the pale of civilization. Schoolhouses are being used in summer and parks in the winter. Sunday and holidays bring joy and life to the people. Municipal music, municipal dancing and municipal theatres promise a higher life.

"City government is proceeding from native experience instead of imported theory. The so-called "commission" and the city manager are pointing the way to scientific government. The increase of municipal ownership is making the citizen responsible and furnishing the sinews of war. The cities are being planned scientifically and artistically, and hence economically for the coming generation. Corporation efficiency engineers are compelled to sit at the feet of municipal experts. The citizens are at last awakening to the power and joy of interdependence. Neighborliness is ceasing to be a byword and becoming a slogan."

FOLKMOOT WILL HELP ABOLISH BOSTON SLUMS

City Planning Stories Awaken Interest in Journal Office—Plans For Helping to Promote Civic Improvements by Folkmoot

Special Despatch, Jan. 25, 12 M.—The Folkmoot of the Woman's Journal assembled in the large library before the open fire-place considered the unusual story in the January 27th issue of the Woman's Journal dealing with the plans approved by the Boston City Council for abolishing one of the worst slum areas in Boston. Probably there is no newspaper in the country now regularly devoting in graphic form so much space to city planning, in proportion to the amount of reading matter, as the Woman's Journal. In the issue of January 13 an illustrated article by Herbert J. Kellaway, President of the Boston Landscape Architects, handled admirably the whole question of the value of City Planning in relation to homes. In the issue of January 20th, the illustrated article on Springfield, Massachusetts, showed the relation which exists between efficiency and City Planning and the increases in assessable values which pay the bills. In the first issue of the Woman's Journal in its new form—the anniversary number, January 6,—there was a very remarkable article showing John Nolen's plans for a civic center and grand scale improvements in Sacramento, the capital of California, where women have the vote. As a matter of fact, great progress is made in many California cities along this line.

It was the opinion of the Folkmoot that if these facts were brought to the attention of the City Planners, particularly in Boston and Massachusetts, they would welcome this valuable material now being featured in a paper devoted to the political interests of women and the reforms which they shall accomplish with the proper use of the ballot.

Mr. Gallup, who attended the Springfield Convention, reported that this was one of the most business-like meetings he had ever seen in many years of newspaper work. He was permitted to make a few remarks to the Convention about the Journal. "The paper in its new form," he said on his return, "was apparently regarded with great interest by most of the delegates, and it seems expedient just at this time for the Folkmoot to suggest that if the leaders of the suffrage movement in Massachusetts would care to do so, they now have an agency developed whereby the newsdealers all over the State can be requested to deliver the paper on Saturday, together with the daily newspaper, at the home of any person desiring to have the Journal. This suggestion presented at the Convention seemed to be received with much interest and approval."

It was voted to call attention to the advertisement in the current issue of the Journal. This was the record of a previous meeting of the Folkmoot, and was addressed particularly to advertising men. The Folkmoot hopes to bring home to the leaders of the suffrage organizations receiving this dispatch the importance of extending the circulation in this section. An organization of newsdealers which operates in every community and supplements Uncle Sam's services for the use of newspapers ought to be utilized by the Woman's Journal, and the only thing which will bring this great fabric of business into action is the request of those who want the Journal. This request made to a newsdealer in any locality will bring results. The newsdealer secures his supplies by direct order through the New England News Company.

The Folkmoot thought that this would be a very interesting suggestion to send out to the suffrage leaders and promised its co-operation in every way to enable the women of Massachusetts to receive the paper through every known agency now in existence.

The Folkmoot of the Woman's Journal is, in a sense, a revival of the ancient Anglo-Saxon gathering at which all sorts of questions were voted on by the people. The Folkmoot was, in a way, the beginning of democratic forms of government, and is found in a more perfect form in the New England town meeting. At the Folkmoot, experts will address the assembled staff of the Woman's Journal.